THE BOOK OF THE POPES

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THE BOOK OF THE POPES



Felici, Phot.

PIUS XI.

THE BOOK OF THE POPES

BY

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TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN BY

E. M. LAMOND

WITH A PREFACE BY

HERBERT THURSTON, S.J.



WITH 686 ILLUSTRATIONS

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Nihil obstat - Innocentius Apap S.Th.M. O.P., *Censor deputatus*

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PREFACE

THIS novel handbook, which brings together a vast number of interesting pictures connected with the history of the popes, is obviously popular in character, and makes no pretence to supply a detailed narrative of papal rule. Some readers would probably have welcomed a more elaborate commentary to explain the historical bearing of the monuments here delineated; but a fully adequate letterpress would have added much to the cost, and the appeal of the volume is, in any case, mainly to the eye. Its purpose is to stimulate rather than to satisfy curiosity regarding that great institution, the papacy, which, whether looked upon from the point of view of friend or foe, is the oldest dynasty in the world still existing and still exerting an influence, which cannot be ignored, upon the destinies of mankind. For the most part, the pictures included in this book are authentic memorials of the past. The modern basilica of St. Peter's, the Vatican, the Castello Sant' Angelo, the Lateran, the Palace of the Popes at Avignon, etc., are just as real and just as accessible as Westminster Abbey or Windsor Castle. The tombs of the more modern popes are not all in one place, but they can be visited, and they are here reproduced from photographs. The place of sepulture of some of the very earliest in the long line of pontiffs is equally real and will be found faithfully delineated on page 100, exactly as G. B. de Rossi discovered it in the catacomb of San Callisto during the year 1854. There are a few reconstructions of ancient buildings not now existing, notably that of Old St. Peter's on page 54, but here the presentment is, at any rate, based upon reliable materials, such as contemporary drawings, engravings, and miniatures. Even the papal vignettes, which, as the veriest tyro in archæological research will not need to be told, are purely fanciful down to the fifteenth century, have some sort of authority or excuse in the series of similar portraits which decorated the nave of the basilica of San Paolo fuori le Mura. These, which, no doubt, never had any value as likenesses, were nearly all destroyed in the great conflagration of 1828, but in some sort of way they witnessed to a tradition and are rudely perpetuated in the engravings of the numerous "Pope-Books" which the publishers of the sixteenth century produced in emulation of the works of Platina and Panvinio.

The papal succession in the first centuries of the Christian Church and during one or two periods of disturbance in its history offers, as is well known, problems of some complexity. With regard to the early popes a series of articles by Dom. J. Chapman in the *Revue Bénédictine* for 1901 and 1902 may be consulted with profit, and for the period from Gregory the Great until Innocent III the important work of Mgr. Mann, *The History of the Popes*, discusses the question of succession in considerable detail. It is sufficient to notice that the list of popes here given accords in substance with that arrived at by Mgr. Duchesne in his edition of the *Liber Pontificalis*.

One feature in the present volume which offers legitimate matter for criticism is the inclusion in the brief notices of the supreme pontiffs from 1143 onwards of the papal mottoes which are said to have been written down by St. Malachy, Archbishop of Armagh (about 1140), in a spirit of prophecy.

It may reasonably be urged that they have been so widely discussed and have been taken seriously in so many popular works dealing with the subject that they are of interest to the average reader who does not much concern himself with the authenticity of such pretended revelations, but who only knows that these things are generally said. It cannot, however, be for a moment in doubt that the whole series of mottoes, of which no trace appears in any mediæval document, is a fabrication of the time of Sixtus V (c. 1585). A closer examination shows that every detail in the curious prophetic jargon in which they are couched has been furnished to the forger by two works of Onofrio Panvinio, printed in the year 1557. This is not a fitting place to discuss the subject at any length, but it may be pointed out that the papal coats of arms which are inserted marginally in the book before us, and which in some respects correct the inaccurate delineations of Panvinio's folio edition, would alone suffice to disclose the spuriousness of these supposed prophecies. For example, the motto assigned to Pope Clement IV is *draco depressus* (the dragon overthrown), and in the arms attributed to that pontiff by Panvinio we find, sure enough, a dragon trampled upon by an eagle. But the more correct arms indicated in the volume before us show neither dragon nor eagle, but only lilies. Again, the arms of Calixtus III in Panvinio exhibit a bull with its head down cropping the tufts of grass beside it, all which corresponds well with the motto *bos pascens* (the browsing ox). But in the authentic arms of that pontiff the ox is not *pascens*; it is standing with its head in the air.

In these details and others which might be indicated the book before us provides a needed correction to Panvinio, but in certain other cases Panvinio's mistakes have been perpetuated by the German compiler. For example, on page xxix, John XXII is described as the son of a shoemaker of Ossa. In accordance with these indications, the pseudo-Malachy has assigned to him the motto *De sutore Osseo* (of the osseous, or bony, shoemaker). But modern research, as may be seen in Mollat's *Papes d'Avignon*, has entirely discredited this story. Speaking, however, of the lists as a whole, the brief notices are fairly correct, and they will probably supply as much information as is sought for by those who may think it worth while to consult them.

Herbert Thurston S.J.

INTRODUCTION

FOR a knowledge of the past, or of things which are remote, but which from one cause or another arouse one's interest and sympathy, we have chiefly to rely on the historian. Which of us has not at some time felt what a wearisome thing it is—more especially in the case of "vexed" questions—to be obliged to wade through the too often acrimonious controversies of the writers of history.

"To the lover of history there is nothing pleasanter and more instructive than to bring the past to life by the contemplation of ancient monuments," remarks one of the veterans in this field (Gregorovius). The presentment our Book of the Popes offers to all lovers of the history of culture and intellectual development is therefore likely to prove unusually acceptable. We regret to have been obliged to confine it within stricter limits than we should have wished, from considerations which anyone purchasing the book will naturally understand. Still, it opens up, as no one can fail to recognise, not only the most diverse fields of research, but also provides such material as will prove of general interest, and fully satisfy the curiosity of the readers we have in view. Our little book, in fact, embodies the idea of three larger books which have still to be written, i.e., The Portraits of the Popes, The Residences of the Popes, and The Tombs of the Popes.

The necessarily restricted limits of this work have obliged the author to sacrifice the external trappings of learning, but all requisite care and accuracy have been employed in order to make it a valuable handbook for the home.

The First Chapter gives, with the brevity of a dictionary, dates and particulars relating to that unique world institution, the Papacy.

The Catalogue of the Popes. This, like the ancient catalogues, is confined to a statement of the years of the reign and events of general interest. In the first centuries these are still vague and meagre, but become more definite the nearer they approach our own times.

To disputable statements a note of interrogation has been appended, which sometimes covers an age-long controversy. A complete collection of the papal arms, and the selection of papal seals and coins, which have been added, may prove welcome to the student, as also to the traveller in Rome or Italy.

The Portraits of the Popes have been collected with special regard to their artistic, historical, and bibliographical value. They present a complete series of quasi-official pictures of the Popes, taken from the Roman Basilica of St. Paul outside the walls.

In The Residences of the Popes the lover of vanished antiquities will find the best possible reproduction of drawings and engravings by early artists, while more recent photographs will enable him to make a tour through the buildings and among the monuments. Our inclusion of the older papal residences and the papal villas outside Rome is also something new.

The Tombs of the Popes. These have been depicted under the most interesting aspect, what is insignificant being sacrificed in favour of what is valuable from the standpoint of art and culture. We have ventured in several instances to depart from the exact chronological order so as to facilitate the appreciation of what is artistically important.

I. THE PAPACY

POPE (derived from the Greek πάπας, Latin *papa*, father) is now employed exclusively to designate the Bishop of Rome in his position as supreme head of the Catholic Church. Originally the term *papa* was not only a name in general use for all bishops, but was sometimes—in any case, in the Eastern Church—applied to other clerics also. The restriction of the title to the Bishop of Rome began at the commencement of the fifth century. Siricius (384–399) is the first to make distinctive use of the term "Pope."

Other appellations are: *Summus pontifex; pontifex maximus; vicarius Petri; vicarius Christi; vicarius Dei.* The most frequent amongst the forms of address are: *Sanctissime Pater; Sanctitas Vestra* (*Tua*) (Holy Father or Your Holiness); less frequent is *Majestas Apostolica* (Apostolic Majesty). The Popes call themselves in their Bulls since Gregory the Great, *Servus servorum Dei* (Servant of the servants of God).

In addition to his position as supreme head of the Church every Pope is, at the same time, Bishop of the city of Rome and its surroundings over a circuit of 40 miles; also Archbishop of the Roman States of the Church, Primate of Italy and the adjacent islands, and Patriarch of the West.

Politically he is the temporal sovereign of the States of the Church; though in 1860 and 1870 the domains of these papal States were incorporated with the United Kingdom of Italy. The Holy See so far has not recognised this "dispossessing"; on the other hand, the Italian Government has attempted to regulate the present position of the Pope by the Guarantee Laws of 13th May, 1871, whereby personal sovereignty and inviolability, the liberty of the Conclave and the Œcumenical Councils, the extra-territorial rights of the Vatican and Lateran and the country seat, Castel Gandolfo, together with active and passive legation rights, and a yearly endowment of Lire 3,225,000—which so far has never been claimed—were secured to the Pope.

According to international law the Pope still occupies to-day the first place amongst Christian princes, and his ambassadors, nuncios, and legates take precedence at every Court of the diplomatic representatives of the different Governments.

The rights pertaining to the Pope as such are usually summed up under the designation of "Primacy," which term signifies, first, the actual right to rule over the whole Church (*primatus jurisdictionis*), and, secondly, certain privileges which belong to him on account of his position (*primatus honoris*). The *pr. jur.* comprises the supreme right of legislation, together with power to grant dispensations and privileges, the supreme right of administration, the control of ecclesiastical appointments, the regulation of divine worship and the liturgy, the supreme right of supervision, the supreme ecclesiastical jurisdiction, and the representation of the whole Church vis-à-vis of other human societies. The *pr. hon.* includes certain honorary political rights which have gradually disappeared (in the Middle Ages, for instance, the Coronation of the Emperor, the Oath of Fealty, and the *officium strepae et stratoris*—the holding of the stirrup, and leading of the palfrey, by the Emperor), the conferring of the title of King (of Apulia, for instance), the

position of international arbitrator); besides this, a distinctive dress, the *sedia gestatoria* (portable throne) and other special insignia of the papal dignity. On ordinary occasions the Pope wears in his apartments a cassock of white silk, the pectoral cross, purple silk slippers, embroidered with gold crosses, and, when out of doors, a red mantle and red hat (papal red); on occasions of state an alb (usually trimmed with costly embroideries and lace), a red shoulder cape trimmed with ermine (*mozzetta*), a gold embroidered stole, a small white cap (*zucchetto, solideo, pileolum*), or a red velvet cap trimmed with fur (*camauro*); at *Religious Services* what is practically the liturgical dress of an archbishop. On certain solemn occasions and at functions *not of a religious nature* the Pope wears the tiara, a head-dress which amounts to a combination of mitre and crown, having three gold circlets. Further papal insignia are: the fisherman's ring, the crozier terminating in a cross (*pedum rectum*), the pallium (a collar of white wool embroidered with six crosses), which, in contrast with the archbishops, he wears always and everywhere.

The Catholic doctrine of the primacy of the Pope is expressed in the Decree of Union of the Council of Florence (1439) and in the constitution *Pastor aeternus* C. 3 of the Vatican Council (1870): "We hereby teach and declare that by virtue of the Lord's appointment the Roman Church holds the primacy over all others and that this true episcopal jurisdiction of the Pope of Rome is immediate, to which the bishops and faithful of every rite and dignity, individually and collectively, owe hierarchical submission and are bound in true allegiance, not only in matters pertaining to faith and morals, but also in what concerns the discipline and government of the Church scattered over the whole world, so that by the preservation of unity, and by communion in the same confession of faith with the Pope of Rome, the Church of Christ may be One Flock under One Supreme Shepherd."

The Election of the Pope. Every adult Catholic male, even though a layman, is eligible for the Papacy, but since the end of the 14th century only Cardinals, and since the beginning of the 16th century only Italians, have been elected. According to the actual practice, which has been gradually evolved, only those Cardinals are qualified who are present in the Conclave. The Conclave (Latin for a closed chamber) is the place, strictly cut off from all communication with the outside world, where the papal election takes place (of late years this has always been the Vatican). There are seventy Cardinals, six Cardinal-bishops, fifty Cardinal-priests, and fourteen Cardinal-deacons. The election, which commences ten or eleven days after the death of the Pope, may take place by acclamation (or quasi-inspiration), according to which, without any previous taking of votes, all the electors agree upon one candidate; by compromise, i.e., by the transference of the choice to a certain limited number of the assembled voters, or by secret ballot (*scrutinium*), the details of which are regulated with the greatest precision. Should this fail to result in a two-thirds majority, votes are taken in favour of the candidate who has secured the votes of a certain majority (the *accessit*). If this also leads to no result the voting papers are burnt (in a bundle of damp hay, which produces the little black cloud so often described); further secret voting follows until a two-thirds majority is arrived at. The voting papers, then burnt after scrutiny, send up a little cloud of *white* smoke from the chimney of

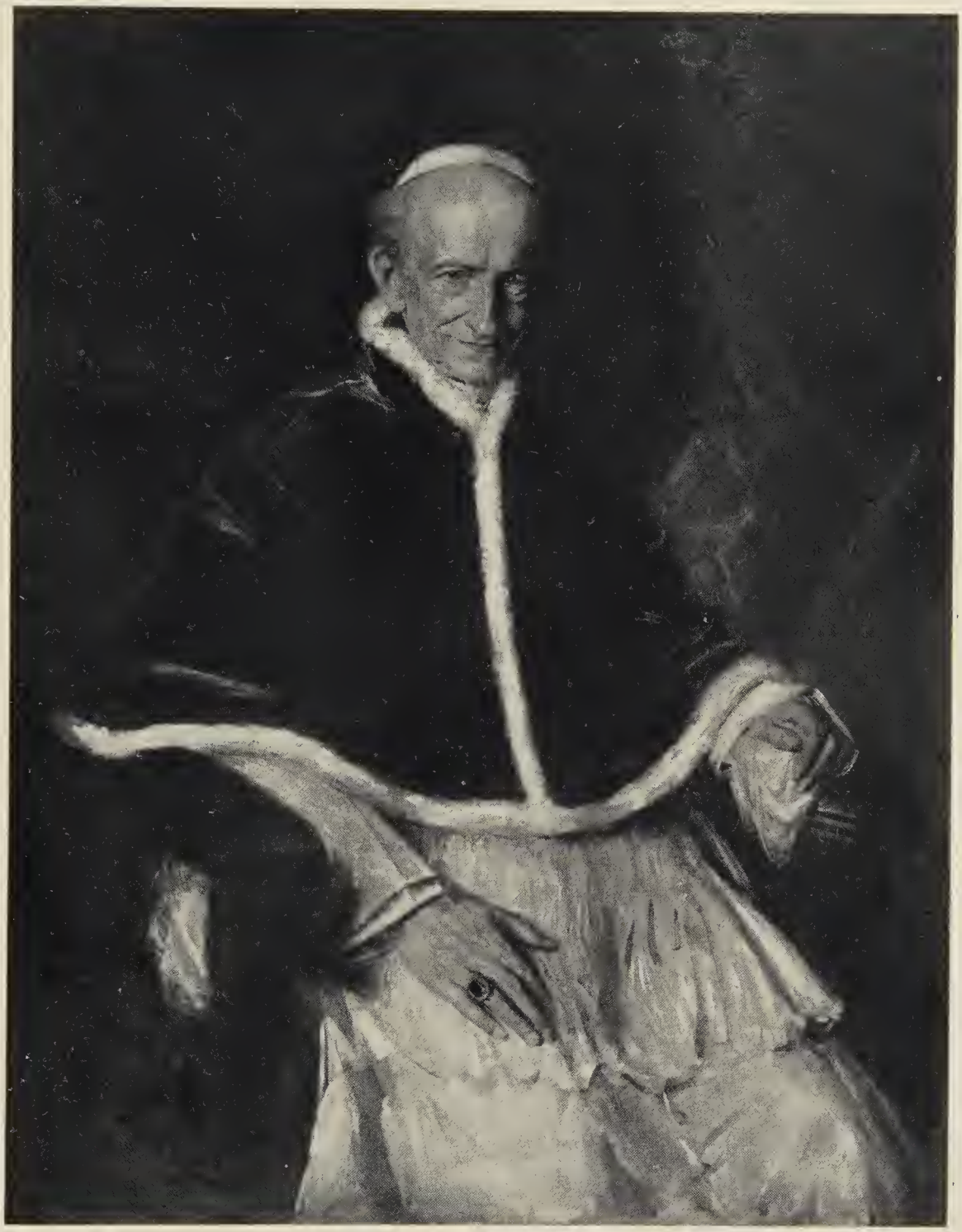
the Conclave, which apprises the people, waiting in the piazza of St. Peter's, that the election is ended. The Cardinal-deacon inquires of the Pope-elect whether he accepts his election, and when an answer is received in the affirmative the latter indicates the name he wishes to take; since the time of Sergius IV. (1009–1012) the person elected has always changed his name. With his acceptance of the dignity the fullness of the papal jurisdiction passes to the new Pope; he is clothed in the papal vestments, receives for the first time the homage of the Cardinals, the kissing of hand and foot (*adoratio*), and from the Cardinal Chamberlain the ring of the fisherman. Meanwhile the first Cardinal-deacon proclaims to the people the result of the election (*habemus papam*—we have a Pope). Thereupon the new Pope gives his first blessing *urbi et orbi* (to the city and to the world). On the following Feast, or Sunday, the Coronation takes place; this is performed by the senior Cardinal-deacon.

The Papal Entourage comprises The Household and The Curia. We find that even in very early days these included a large personnel, the Imperial Roman and Byzantine forms of government serving as a model. Abuses on the part of the lower officials, who were no longer so easily controlled (more particularly excessive demands in the shape of fees and dues), delays in procedure and the multiplication of formalities, aroused numerous complaints. Hence, as time went on, the Popes introduced certain necessary reforms, from which the "papal family" has evolved as it exists to-day.

The papal Household consists in part of active officials, who live in the Palace, in part of honorary officials, in Rome or elsewhere (papal domestic prelates, privy-chamberlains, throne-assistants, etc.). The former include some specially selected Cardinals; notably:—

The Cardinal Secretary of State (formerly "Cardinal Nephew"), who, as Minister of Foreign Affairs, controls the diplomatic relations of the Apostolic See with the different governments, gives instructions to the Nunciatures, receives their reports, and exercises a far-reaching influence over all the important acts of the Pope; the Pro-datarius, who prepares all public applications for Pardons, or requests for Dispensations from the Pope, dates the same (hence the name), and forwards them; The Secretary of Briefs, who draws up papal rescripts; in addition to these, various prelates: the *Maggior-domo* of the Palaces (chief steward), the *Maestro di camera*, who arranges the audiences, the *Uditore santissimo*, the Councillor of Laws, the *Maestro del sacro palazzo apost.*, the theological Councillor (always a Dominican), the *Sacrista*, the Master of ecclesiastical ceremonies; Eight *Privy Chamberlains*, also the *Palatine*, *Noble* and *Swiss Guards*, in addition to the actual staff of domestics. The Noble Guard and the Guard of the Palace are recruited from the sons of the Roman nobility, who serve as the Pope's Body Guard (since 1801); the Swiss Guards (founded in 1505 by Julius II. by a treaty with Zurich and Lucerne) number at present 120 men.

The Curia comprises the officials of the Courts of Law (*Rota romana*, *Camera apostolica*, *Signatura justitiae*), those of the Courts of Grace (*Signatura gratiae*, *Dataria apost.*, *Poenitentiaria apost.*), those of the Apostolic Chancellery (*Cancelleria apost.*) and various Secretariates. As a rule, a Cardinal stands at their head, with a number of prelates and assistants under him.



Lenbach, Pinx. *By permission of the Photo Union, Munich*

LEO XIII.

II. THE CATALOGUE OF THE POPES

THE list of the Popes arranged in chronological order is termed the Catalogue of the Popes. It was the custom in the early days of Christianity to recall the memory of eminent persons, living and dead, during the Liturgy (*cf.* the memento of the living and the dead in the Canon of the Mass). It may be assumed that with this object the names of the Bishops of Rome were, in the course of time, also recited. Possibly another motive was to prove the apostolic succession of the latter. At any rate, this idea seems to come out pretty clearly in the case of Hegesippus, who compiled the earliest list of the Popes extant. This was followed by numerous other catalogues, some from the Greek side (as, for instance, in the 6th and 9th centuries). From the 16th to the 18th centuries several appeared simultaneously, mostly with illustrations, such as: Onuphrius Panvinius, Collection of Effigies of the Popes (very carefully edited by Otto Hartig, Munich, 1917). Cavalieri, Pontif. Romanorum Effigies, Rome, 1591. Platina, Vitae Pontif., Romanorum, 1479 ff. first illustrated edition, Cologne, 1600. Palatius, Gesta Romanorum Pontificum, Venice, 1687. Chronologia Rom. Pontif., Rome, 1751. Negges, J. S., Effigies Rom. Pontif., Augsburg. Ebermayer, Imagines Pontif. Rom. in gemmis caelatae, Nuremberg, 1722. Selections of these are included in our Portraits of the Popes, together with abbreviated inscriptions.

Formerly the three principal churches in Rome (St. John Lateran, St. Peter's and St. Paul's) possessed a series of portraits of the Popes which adorned the walls, and served as a quasi-official popular catalogue.

In our Catalogue we have followed the list of the Popes given in the Gerarchia Cattolica of 1904 and note where it differs from various other important catalogues. Most of these divergencies are due to the difficulties of the case—think of the early centuries of persecution—the others to the different standpoint of their authors. The names of the anti-popes, and of the Popes whose election was invalid, have been inserted in our list and are printed in distinctive lettering. Greater chronological accuracy by the insertion of the month as well as the year would, no doubt, have been desirable; but, in view of the intricate details which it would have been necessary to discuss, this would have carried us far beyond our limits. Anything remarkable in the duration of the term of office has been noted. With each of the later notices is given a reference to St. Malachy's "Prophecies of the Popes" (M.A.*) for which justification is supplied by the dates and coats of arms without any special explanation. These consist of 111 oracular sayings on the Popes who were to reign from Celestine II. until the end of the world. Since their publication in the year 1595 a whole literature has sprung up round these oracles. According to Harnack, they have been proved to date from the period between the 16th September and the 4th December, 1590, their object being to support the election of a certain Cardinal as Pope. The author is not known.

The accompanying coats of arms are the work of L. Rheude after H. C. Stroehl.

*M.A. = Malachy's Auguries.

PETER, Simon, son of Jonas, fisher-
-67 (?) man, Galilean of Bethsaida.

LINUS, son of Herculanus, Italian of
67-76 (?) Volterra.

CLETUS (Anacletus, Anencletus),
76-88 (?) Roman.

CLEMENT I., son of Faustinus,
88-97 (?) Roman.

EVARISTUS (Aristus), son of Juda (?),
97-105 (?) Greek (born in Bethlehem ?).

ALEXANDER I., son of Alexander,
105-115 (?) Roman.

XYSTUS I. (Sixtus), Roman of the
115-125 (?) "gens Elvidia."

TELESPHORUS, hermit, Greek.
125-136 (?)

HYGINUS, son of a Greek philosopher,
136-140 (?) Athenian.

PIUS I., son of Rufinus, Italian of
140-155 (?) Aquileja.

ANICETUS, Syrian of Anisa.
155-166 (?)

SOTER, son of Concordius, Italian of
166-175 (?) Fundi (Campagna).

ELEUTHERUS (Eleutherius), son of
175-189. Abundius, Greek of Nicopolis (Epirus).

VICTOR I., son of Felix, African.
189-199.

ZEPHYRINUS, Roman.
199-217.

CALLISTUS I. (Calixtus), Roman, of
217-222. the "gens Domitia."

Hippolytus (217-235), Roman.

URBAN I., son of Pontianus, Roman.
222-230.

PONTIANUS, Roman of the "gens
230-235. Calpurnia."

ANTERUS, son of Romulus, Greek.
235-236.

FABIAN, Roman of the "gens Favia."
236-250. Elected while a layman.

CORNELIUS, Roman, son of the
251-253. Roman citizen Castinus.

Novatian, 251 (?)

LUCIUS I,. son of the Roman citizen
253-254. Porphyrius.

STEPHEN I., Roman of the "gens
254-257. Julia."

SIXTUS II., son of a Greek philoso-
257-258. pher, Athenian (?)

DIONYSIUS, priest in Rome, formerly
259-268. hermit, native country unknown.

FELIX I., son of the Roman citizen
269-274. Constantine.

EUTYCHIAN, son of Marinus, Italian
275-283. of Luni (Tuscia).

CAIUS (surnamed "Dalmata"), son of
283-296. Caius (relative of the Emperor Diocletian ?), Dalmatian of Salona.

MARCELLINUS—Colonna, son of
296-304. Projectus, Roman.

MARCELLUS I., son of Benedict, Ro-
308-309. man. (According to some authorities this Pope reigned over four years.)

EUSEBIUS, son of a Greek physician,
309-310 (?) priest and physician, Greek of Calabria (?)

MELCHIADES (Militiades), priest in
311-314. Rome, African.

SILVESTER I., son of Rufinus,
314-335. Roman.

MARK, son of Priscus, Roman.
336.

JULIUS I., son of Rusticus, Roman
337-352.

LIBERIUS—Savelli, son of Augustus, 352–366. Roman.

Felix II., 355–356 (?), Roman, was elected during the absence of Pope Liberius, but after his return resigned voluntarily. He is recognised by some as the rightful Pope.

DAMASUS I., son of Antonius, Roman. 366–384. (Spaniard ?).

Ursicinus (Ursinus), 366–367, Roman.

SIRICIUS, son of the Roman citizen 384–399. Tiburtius. The first to call himself "Papa" (Pope).

ANASTASIUS I., dei Massimi, son of 399–401. the priest Maximus, Roman.

INNOCENT I., son of Innocent, 402–417. Italian of Albano.

ZOSIMUS, son of Abraham, Greek of 417–418. Mesuraea.

BONIFACE I., son of the priest 418–422. Secundius, Roman.

Eulalius, 418–419, Roman.

CELESTINE I., son of Priscus, Italian 422–432. of the Campagna.

SIXTUS III.—Colonna, son of Sixtus, 432–440. Roman.

LEO I., THE GREAT, son of Quin- 440–461. tinian, Italian of Tuscany.

HILARY, son of Crispinus, Italian of 461–468. Cagliari, Sardinia.

SIMPLICIUS, son of Castinus, Italian 468–483. of Tivoli.

FELIX III. (II.), Roman, of the "gens 483–492. Anicia," son of the priest Felix.

GELASIUS I., son of Valerius, African 492–496. (but born in Rome).

ANASTASIUS II., son of the Roman 496–498. citizen and priest Peter.

SYMMACHUS, son of Fortunatus, 498–514. Italian of Sardinia.

Laurentius, 498–505, Roman.

HORMISDAS, son of Justus, father of 514–523. Pope Silverius, Italian of Frusino (Campagna).

JOHN I., son of Constantine, Italian, 523–526. of Populonia (Tuscany).

FELIX IV. (III.), son of Castor, Italian 526–530. of Fimbri, Benevento.

BONIFACE II., son of the Goth Sigi- 530–532. bald, Roman.

Dioscurus, 530 (possibly the rightful Pope according to recently discovered documents, in which case he would be the predecessor of Boniface II.), Greek of Constantinople.

JOHN II.—Mercurius, son of Projec- 532–535. tus, arch-priest of St. Peter's, Roman.

AGAPITUS I., son of the priest Gor- 535–536. dianus, Roman.

SILVERIUS, son of the cleric (later 536–538. Pope) Hormisdas, Benedictine (?). Italian of Frusino.

VIGILIUS, son of the deacon (consul ?) 538–555. John, papal apocrisiarius* in Constantinople, Roman.

PELAGIUS I.—Vicariani, papal apo- 555–561. crisiarius in Constantinople, Roman.

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* Apocrisiarius (Greek, correspondent): in early Christian times the representative of the Pope at foreign courts (the present papal nuncio). The Apocrisiarius at the Byzantine Court at Constantinople was the most important of these envoys.

JOHN III., son of Anastasius, Roman. 561–574.



BENEDICT I., son of Boniface, Bene- 575–579. dictine (?), Roman.

PELAGIUS II., son of Winigild, Bene- 579–590. dictine (?), born in Rome, Goth.

GREGORY I., THE GREAT, Roman 590–604. of the "gens Anicia," son of the senator Gordianus. First praetor, then Benedictine, Cardinal-deacon and papal apocrisiarius to Constantinople.

SABINIAN, son of Bonus, deacon and 604–606. papal apocrisiarius to Constantinople, Italian of Volterra (Tuscany).

BONIFACE III.—dei Catadioci, dea- 607. con and papal apocrisiarius to Constantinople, Roman.

BONIFACE IV.—dei Marsi, son of the 608–615. physician John, Italian.

DEUSDEDIT I. (Adeodatus), son of 615–618. the sub-deacon Stephen, Roman.

BONIFACE V.—dei Fumini, Bene- 619–625. dictine (?), Italian of Naples.

HONORIUS I., son of the consul 625–638. Petronius, Italian of the Campagna.

SEVERINUS, son of the Roman 640. citizen Labienus.

JOHN IV., son of the lawyer Venan- 640–642. tius, Dalmatian of Salona.

THEODORE I., son of Theodore, 642–649. bishop of Jerusalem, Greek (born in Jerusalem ?)

MARTIN I., son of Fabricius, priest 649–655. and papal apocrisiarius to Constantinople, Italian of Todi (Tuscany).

EUGENIUS I., son of Rufinian, Ro- 655–657. man.

VITALIANUS, son of Anastasius, 657–672. Italian of Segni.

DEUSDEDIT II., son of the Roman 672–676. citizen Jovianus, Benedictine (?).

DONUS (also Domnus), son of Mauri- 676–678. tius, Roman.

AGATHO (Agathon), Benedictine (?), 678–681. Italian of Sicily (Greek nationality).

LEO II. (surnamed "Medicus") Bene- 682–683. dictine (?), Italian of Messina.

BENEDICT II.—Savelli, Benedictine, 684–685. Roman.

JOHN V., Papal apocrisiarius to Con- 685–686. stantinople, Syrian of Antioch.

CONON, at one time in the Thracian 686–687. legion, Greek of Thrace (?)

Theodorus asserted himself as candidate of the senators and the army at Rome in 686 (?) and 687, Roman.

SERGIUS I., son of Tiberius, Benedic- 687–701. tine or Basilian monk (?), Syrian (born at Palermo).

Paschal, 687 and 688, Roman.

JOHN VI., Benedictine, Greek. 701–705.

JOHN VII., son of Plato, Greek of 705–707. Rossano, Calabria.

SISINIUS (Sisinnius), Syrian. 708.

CONSTANTINE, son of John, Syrian. 708–715.

GREGORY II.—Savelli, son of Marcellus, Benedictine, Roman. 715–731.

GREGORY III, Benedictine (?), Syrian. 731–741.

ZACHARY, son of Polychromius, Benedictine, Greek from S. Severina, Calabria. 741–752.

STEPHEN II., Benedictine (?), Roman, reigned only three days, died before he was ordained, and is therefore not included by some of the older and also the more recent authorities, since, in his day, ordination was regarded as determining the commencement of the reign. 752.

STEPHEN III. (II.)—Orsini, son of Constantine, Benedictine, Roman. 752–757.

PAUL I.—Orsini, son of Constantine, brother of the above, Benedictine, Roman. 757–767.

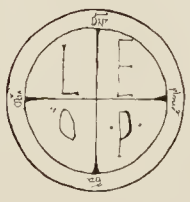
Constantine II. asserted himself from 767–768, Tiberius, brother of Duke Toto of Nepi, a layman.

STEPHEN IV. (III.), Benedictine. Italian of Syracuse. 768–772.

Philip, 768, Roman.

ADRIAN I. Colonna, son of Duke Theodolus (?), Roman. 772–795.

LEO III., son of the Roman citizen, Asupius, Benedictine (?), Roman. 795–816.



STEPHEN V. (IV.)—Colonna, son of Marinus, Benedictine (?), Roman. 816–817.

PASCHAL I.—dei Massimi, Benedictine Abbot, Roman. 817–824.

EUGENIUS II., son of Bohemund, Roman. 824–827.

VALENTINE—Leonzi, Roman. 827.

GREGORY IV., Benedictine, Roman. 828–844.

SERGIUS II.—Colonna (?), Benedictine (?), Roman. 844–847.

John, 844, Roman.

LEO IV., son of the Roman citizen Rodoaldus (Rudolph), Cardinal-priest, Benedictine, Roman. 847–855.



In some of the older lists Pope Joan is inserted here. This legend was a pure invention of the 13th century. According to Döllinger and other writers, a statue of the Madonna with unusual drapery may have given rise to this, taken in conjunction with an inscription of later Roman date on which an arbitrary interpretation was placed. This tale was for a long time almost everywhere accepted without question, but as early as the 16th century it was refuted. The statue was removed by Sixtus V. From that time no Pope has taken the name of "John."

BENEDICT III., son of the Roman citizen Peter, Benedictine (?), Roman. 855–858.

Anastasius (Athanasius), 855, Roman.

NICHOLAS I., THE GREAT, son of the governor (?), Theodore, Benedictine (?), Roman. 858–867.

ADRIAN II.—Colonna (?), son of Talarus, Benedictine (?), Roman, Cardinal-priest. 867–872.

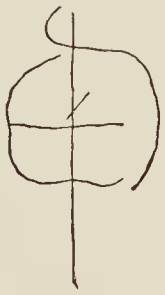
JOHN VIII., son of Gundo, Roman. Was killed with a hammer by his relatives after an unsuccessful attempt to poison him (?). 872–882.

MARINUS I. (Martin II.)—Palumbi, son of the priest Palumbius, Italian of Montefiascone, or Gallese, Tuscany, bishop of Cere, missionary in Bulgaria.
882–884.

ADRIAN III.—Colonna, son of Benedict, Roman.
884–885.

STEPHEN VI. (V.), son of a Roman citizen.
885–891.

FORMOSUS, son of the Roman citizen Leo. Previously papal legate to Bulgaria, Germany, France, Cardinal-bishop of Porto.
891–896.



BONIFACE VI., Roman. His election was declared irregular by Pope John IX., hence he is not regarded by some as the rightful Pope.
896.

STEPHEN VII. (VI.), Benedictine, Roman. Murdered in prison.
896–897.

ROMANUS, son of Constantine, brother of Pope Marinus I., Italian, of Montefiascone or Gallese. Reigned 3 months and 23 days.
897.

THEODORE II., son of the Roman citizen Photius. Reigned 20 days.
897.

JOHN IX., son of Rampoald, Benedictine, Italian of Tivoli.
898–900.

BENEDICT IV., son of the Roman citizen, Mamaolus, Benedictine (?), Roman.
900–903.

LEO V., Benedictine (?), Italian of Ardea. At the instance of Cardinal Christophorus, later anti-Pope, was imprisoned and killed. Reigned 1 month and 27 days.
903.

Christophorus, son of the Roman citizen Leo, previously chaplain to Benedict IV. or Leo V., Roman, reigned absolutely for some months until he was himself overthrown; he is regarded by some as the rightful Pope.

SERGIUS III., Count of Tusculum, son of Benedict, Roman.
904–911.

ANASTASIUS III., son of Lucian, Roman.
911–913.

LANDO, son of Tranus, Italian of Sabina.
913–914.

JOHN X.—Cenci (?), Italian of Ravenna. Was murdered in prison by soldiers of Count Guido of Tusculum.
914–928.

LEO VI., son of the primicerius Christopher (?), Roman.
928.

STEPHEN VIII. (VII.), son of Theudemund, Benedictine (?) Roman.
929–931.

JOHN XI., Count of Tusculum, son of Marozia (son of Pope Sergius III. ?)
931–935.

LEO VII., Benedictine, Roman.
936–939.

STEPHEN IX. (VIII.). Relative of the Emperor Otho I, Roman. Is included by some amongst the German Popes.
939–942.



MARINUS II. (Martin III.), Roman.
942–946.

AGAPITUS II., Roman.
946–955.

JOHN XII., Octavian Count of Tus-
955–964. culum, son of Alberic II., layman (?). The first Pope to change his name.

LEO VIII., son of the papal director of
*963–965. the Archives, John, a layman, Roman.

BENEDICT V., surnamed Gramma-
*964–966. ticus, Roman. Died in exile in Hamburg.

JOHN XIII., Roman, of the Theophy-
*965–972. lact family. Was murdered (?).

BENEDICT VI., son of the Roman
973–974. citizen Hildebrand. Was held captive in Sant' Angelo by Crescentius and strangled.

Boniface VII. asserted himself in 974, and from 984 to 985; he was a relative of Crescentius and was killed in a rising of the people.

BENEDICT VII., Count of Tusculum,
974–983. son of David.

JOHN XIV., Peter Canepanova, pre-
983–984. viously Chancellor to the Emperor Otho II., Italian of Pavia, was imprisoned by Boniface the anti-Pope, and starved to death.

JOHN XV., John Franco (?), son of
985–996. the priest Leo, Roman.

GREGORY V., Bruno, son of Duke
996–999. Otho of Carinthia, relative of Otho III., Benedictine of Corvey, Chaplain to the Emperor. The first German Pope. German of Carinthia (or the Tyrol ?).

John XVI., 997–998, "Philagatus," Greek of Rossano, Calabria, Archbishop of Piacenza, bought the papal dignity from Crescentius, had to flee from Otho III., was blinded and killed by the latter's vassals.

SILVESTER II., Gerbert, surnamed
999–1003. "Musicus," Benedictine abbot, Archbishop of Rheims and Ravenna. Frenchman (possibly of Aurillac in Auvergne).

JOHN XVII., surnamed "Secco," a
1003. relative of the Count of Tusculum, Italian.

JOHN XVIII., "Phasianus," related
1004–1009. to Crescentius, Benedictine (?), Roman.

SERGIUS IV., Peter Groinus, sur-
1009–1012. named "Bocca di porco," son of Martin, related to Crescentius, Benedictine (?), Roman. From his time the individual elected has always changed his name.

BENEDICT VIII., John, Count of Tus-
1012–1024. culum, son of Count Gregory, Roman.

Gregory, 1012, Roman, belonging to the party of Crescentius.

JOHN XIX., Romanus, Count of Tus-
1024–1032. culum, son of Count Gregory, brother of the previous Pope. A layman, senator and prefect of Rome.

* For an explanation of these seemingly overlapping Pontificates, see Mann, *Lives of the Popes*, Vol. IV., pp. 241, *seq.*

BENEDICT IX. Theophilact, Count of Tusculum, Roman.
1032–1044.



SILVESTER III. John, Cardinal-bishop of Sabina, Roman (reigned
1045. after the resignation (?) of Benedict IX, until the latter resumed the throne), is regarded by many as an anti-Pope.

BENEDICT IX. Was elected a second time, and again resigned.
1045.



GREGORY VI. John Gratian, Benedictine, Roman, resigned vol-
1045–1046. untarily at the synod of Sutri on 20th December, 1046; died at Hamburg, 1048.



CLEMENT II. Suitger, Count of Morsleben, Hornburg and Mayen-
1046–1047. dorf, son of Count Conrad, bishop of Bamberg, German of the Duchy of Saxony. Tomb in Bamberg Cathedral.

BENEDICT IX., elected for the third time 1047, resigned 1048.

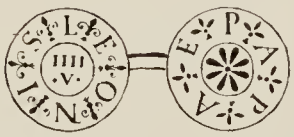


DAMASUS II. Poppo, son of a Bavarian Count. Bishop of
1048. Brixen, Bavarian.

LEO IX. Bruno, Count of Egisheim and Dagsburg, son of
1049–1054. Count Hugo, Benedictine, German of Alsace.







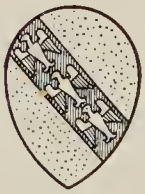




VICTOR II. Gebhard, Count of Calw, Dollnstein and Hirschberg,
1055–1057. son of Count Hartwig, Bishop of Eichstätt, Bavarian.



STEPHEN X. Frederick of Lorraine, son of Duke Gangelo, Bene-
1057–1058. dictine Abbot of Monte Cassino, Chancellor of Leo IX., previously Canon of Liege, German of Lorraine.



Benedict X. John Mincius, Count of Tusculum.
1058–1059. Irregular election at a meeting of clerics. Is often included by writers of the present day amongst the rightful Popes.





Hierl-Deronco Pinx. PIUS X.

NICHOLAS II. 1059–1061. Gerhard, Frenchman of Burgundy. Bishop of Florence, previously Canon of Liege.



ALEXANDER II. 1061–1073. Anselm of Baggio, Benedictine (?), Italian.



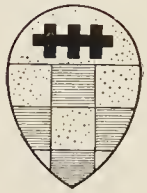






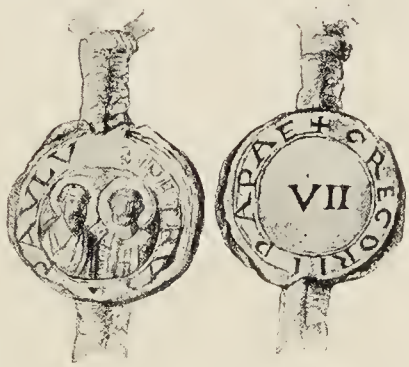


Honorius II. 1061–1072. Peter Cadalous, previously Chancellor to the Emperor Henry III., Italian (?). Elected at the Diet of Basle, deposed by the Council of Mantua.

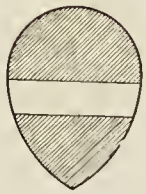


GREGORY VII. 1073–1085. Hildebrand, son of the carpenter Bonizus; Benedictine of Cluny, Chancellor of the Roman Church, previously Papal Nuncio to Germany, Chaplain to Gregory VI., Italian of Soana, Piedmont.





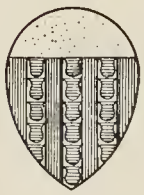
Clement III. 1080–1100. Guibert (Adelbert) Coreggo, Italian.



VICTOR III. 1087. Dauferius Epifani, of the noble family of Benevento, Benedictine, Italian.



URBAN II. 1088–1099. Otho of Châtillon, Benedictine of Cluny, Frenchman of Rheims.

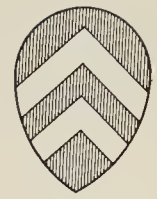


PASCHAL II. 1099–1118. Paschal Ranieri, Benedictine of Cluny, Italian of Bieda (Tuscany).

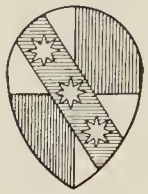
Theodoric, 1100, Roman.

Albert, 1102, Italian of Alella.

Silvester IV., 1105–1111, Aginulf (Maginulf), Roman.



GELASIUS II. 1118–1119. John Coniulo (Gaëtani ?), Benedictine, Italian of Gaeta.



Gregory VIII. 1118–1121. Archbishop Maurice, of Braga, Portugal. Came forward with the support of the Emperor Henry V., was seized and banished to the Convent of Cave. Frenchman of Limoges (?).



CALIXTUS II. 1119–1124. Guido, Count of Burgundy, Frenchman of Quingey. Benedictine (?), Archbishop of Vienne.



HONORIUS II. 1124–1130. Lambert Scannabecchi di Fagnano; Italian of Fagnano (Bologna). Cardinal-bishop of Ostia.



Celestine II. 1124. Theobald Boccadipecora, Roman, resigned voluntarily immediately after his election in favour of the candidate of the Frangipani party, often not included in the list of Popes.



INNOCENT II. 1130–1143. Gregory Papareschi dei Guidoni, Roman, Benedictine Abbot, Papal Legate.



Anaclctus II. 1130–1138. Peter Leoni (Pierleoni), Roman, of Jewish origin, Cardinal-deacon, Cardinal-priest, elected by a small party.



Victor IV. 1138. Gregory Conti, Roman, Cardinal-priest, elected by a small party, made his submission.

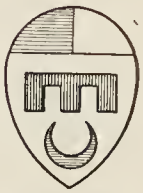
CELESTINE II. 1143–1144. Guido di Castello, Italian of Città di Castello (Tuscany) ; Cardinal-deacon, Cardinal-priest.
M.A. : *cx castro Tiberis* (From a citadel on the Tiber). (See Preface.)



LUCIUS II. 1144–1145. Gerhard Caccianemici dal Orso (?), Italian of Bologna, Canon regular of Bologna, Papal Legate to Germany, Chamberlain and Librarian, Treasurer, Cardinal-priest. Fatally wounded by a stone in a popular rising.
M.A. : *Inimicus cxpulsus* (The expelled enemy).



EUGENIUS III. 1145–1153. Bernard Pagnanelli; Italian of Montemagno (Pisa), Cistercian of Clairvaux.
M.A. : *de magnitudine montis* (From the high hill).



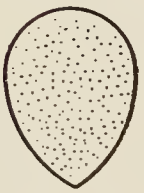
ANASTASIUS IV. 1153–1154. Conrad della Suburra, Roman, Benedictine (?), Cardinal-bishop of Sabina.
M.A. : *Abbas suburbanus* (The suburban Abbot).



ADRIAN IV. 1154–1159. Nicholas Breakspeare, Englishman of St. Albans, Benedictine Abbot, Cardinal-bishop of Albano.
M.A. : *De rure albo* (Of the white land).



ALEXANDER III. 1159–1181. Roland Bandinelli ; Italian of Siena, professor at Bologna, Cardinal-deacon, Cardinal-priest and Chancellor of the Roman Church.
M.A. : *de ansere custode* (Of the watchful goose).



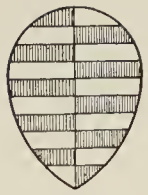
Victor IV. 1159–1164. Octavian, Count of Tusculum, Cardinal-deacon, elected by two Cardinals, supported by the Emperor Frederick I.
M.A. : *ex tetro carcere* (Out of the loathsome prison).



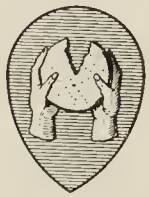
Paschal III. 1164–1168. Guido of Crema, Italian of Lombardy, Cardinal-deacon, Cardinal-priest, irregular Cardinal-bishop of Frascati, elected by a few with the support of the Emperor Frederick I.
M.A. : *via transtiberina* (Road on the further side of the Tiber).



Calixtus III. 1168–1178. John, surnamed "Unghieri" (Hungarian), Benedictine Abbot in Macedonia, irregular Cardinal-bishop of Albano. Supported by the Imperial party, made his submission.

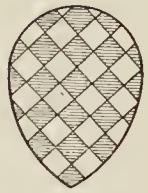


M.A. : *de Pannonia Tusciae* (From Tuscan Hungary).



Innocent III. 1179–1180. Lando dei Frangipani, Italian, bishop of Sitium, elected by the renegade party, was taken and banished to the monastery of Cave.

LUCIUS III. 1181–1185. Humbald Allucingoli, Italian of Lucca, Cardinal-priest, Cardinal-bishop of Ostia and Velletri, died at Verona.



M.A. : *Lux in Ostio* (Light at the entrance).

URBAN III. 1185–1187. Humbert Crivelli, Italian of Milan, Cardinal-priest of S. Lorenzo in Damaso, previously Archbishop of Milan, died at Ferrara.



M.A. : *Sus in cribro* (A sow in a sieve).

GREGORY VIII. 1187. Albert de Morra, Italian of Benevento, Premonstratensian Abbot, Cardinal-priest of S. Lawrence of Lucino and Chancellor of the Roman Church, reigned a month, died at Pisa without having been to Rome as Pope.



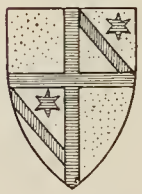
M.A. : *ensis Laurentii* (The sword of Lawrence).

CLEMENT III. 1187–1191. Paul Scolari, Roman, Cardinal-bishop of Palestrina.



M.A. : *de schola exiet* (Will pass out from the school).

CELESTINE III. 1191–1198. Hyacinth Boboni-Orsini, Roman, Cardinal-deacon of S. Maria in Cosmedin.



M.A. : *de rure Boventi* (From the country of the owl).

INNOCENT III. 1198–1216. Lothaire Conti, Count of Segni and Marsi, Italian of Anagni, Cardinal-deacon, Cardinal-priest of S. Pudentiana.



M.A. : *comes signatus* (Count of "Segni").

HONORIUS III. 1216–1227. Cencio Savelli, Roman, Cathedral Canon and Chamberlain, Cardinal-deacon, Cardinal-priest of SS. Giovanni e Paolo.



M.A. : *canonicus de latere* (Canon of the Lateran).

GREGORY IX. 1227–1241. Ugolino Conti, Count of Segni, Italian of Anagni, Papal chaplain, Archpriest of St. Peter's, Cardinal-deacon, Cardinal-archbishop of Ostia.
M.A. : *avis Osticnsis* (The bird of Ostia).



CELESTINE IV. 1241. Godfrey Castiglione, Italian of Milan, Cistercian, Cardinal-priest, Cardinal-bishop of Sabina.
M.A. : *Leo Sabinus* (The Sabine lion).



INNOCENT IV. 1243–1254. Sinebald Fieschi, Count of Lavagna, Italian of Genoa, Benedictine, Canon of Parma, Vice-chancellor, Cardinal-priest of S. Lorenzo in Lucina.
M.A. : *Comes Laurentius* (Count Lawrence).



ALEXANDER IV. 1254–1261. Reginald Conti, Count of Segni, Italian of Anagni, Benedictine, Cardinal-deacon, Cardinal-bishop of Ostia.
M.A. : *Signum Ostiense* (Segni-Ostia).



URBAN IV. 1261–1264. James Pantaléon, Court-Palais, son of a shoemaker (tanner ?), Cistercian (?), Frenchman of Troyes, Bishop of Verdun, Patriarch of Jerusalem. Died at Perugia.
M.A. : *Jerusalem Campaniae* (Jerusalem of Champagne).



CLEMENT IV. 1265–1268. Guy le Gros (Foulcois), Frenchman of Gilles (Provence), first soldier, then lawyer, Bishop of Le Puy, Bishop of Narbonne, Papal Legate to England, Cardinal-bishop of Sabina. Died at Viterbo.
M.A. : *Draco depressus* (The dragon overthrown).



GREGORY X. 1271–1276. Theobald Visconti, Italian of Piacenza, Archdeacon of Liege, died at Arezzo.
M.A. : *anguinus vir* (The snake-man).



INNOCENT V. 1276. Peter de Champagni, Frenchman of Tarentaise (Savoy), Dominican, Archbishop of Lyons and Cardinal-bishop of Ostia and Grand-Penitentiary.
M.A. : *concionator Gallus* (The French Preacher).



ADRIAN V. 1276. Ottobono Fieschi, Count of Lavagna, Italian of Genoa, Cardinal of St. Adrian al foro, died at Viterbo.
M.A. : *bonus comes* (Count Bonus, or, the good Count).



JOHN XXI. 1276–1277. Peter Julian Rebulo, Portuguese of Lisbon, physician, principal of a College of Students in Lisbon, Archbishop of Braga, Cardinal-bishop of Frascati, killed at Viterbo by the falling of the ceiling.
M.A. : *Piscator Tuscus* (The Tuscan fisherman).



NICHOLAS III. 1277–1280. John Cajetan Orsini, Roman. Cardinal-deacon and Grand Inquisitor, died at Suriano near Viterbo.
M.A. : *rosa composita* (The well-formed rose).



MARTIN IV. 1281–1285. Simon Mompitié, Frenchman of Brion, Treasurer of St. Martin-Tourraine, Cardinal-priest, died at Perugia.
M.A. : *ex telonco liliacei Martini* (From the treasury of Martin with the Lily).



HONORIUS IV. 1285–1287. James Savelli, Roman, Cardinal-deacon of S. Maria in Cosmedin.
M.A. : *ex rosa leonina* (Of the lion-rose).



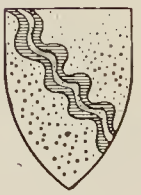
NICHOLAS IV. 1288–1292. Jerome Masci, Italian of Ascoli in Piceno, General of the Minorites, Cardinal-bishop of Palestrina.
M.A. : *Picus inter Escas* (A Magpie of Ascoli).



CELESTINE V. 1294. Peter Angeleri dal Murrone (Moroni), Italian of Isernia (Campagna), Benedictine, then hermit near Sulmona. Elected at 80 years of age, the weight of his high office became too great for him, however, and after five months he fled to his hermitage; died at Fumone.
M.A. : *ex eremo celsus* (Raised from the hermitage).



BONIFACE VIII. 1294–1303. Benedict Gaetani, Italian of Anagni, Doctor of law, Notary Apostolic and Consistorial Advocate, Cardinal-deacon, Cardinal-priest of SS. Silvestro e Martino ai Monti.
M.A. : *ex undarum benedictione* (From the blessing of the waves.









BENEDICT XI. 1303–1304. Nicholas Boccasini, son of a shepherd, Italian of Treviso, General of the Dominican Order, Cardinal-bishop of Ostia. Died at Perugia of poison given by Nogaret at the instigation of King Philip of France.
M.A. : *concionator Patarcus* (The Patarene Preacher).



CLEMENT V. 1305–1314. Raymund Bertrand de Goth, Frenchman of Billandreau (Gascony-Aquitaine), Canon of Bordeaux, Vicar-General of Lyons, Papal chaplain, Bishop of Cominges, Archbishop of Bordeaux, crowned at Lyons, died at Roquemaure.
M.A. : *de fasciis Aquitanicis* (From Aquitanian fesses).



JOHN XXII. 1316–1334. James Armand d'Euse, Frenchman of Ossa (Guienne), son of a cobbler (sutor ?); or of a merchant family, lawyer, tutor to the sons of King Charles II. of Naples, Cardinal-bishop of Porto and Bishop of Avignon, elected at Lyons, died at Avignon.
M.A. : *de sutore Osseo* (Of the bony cobbler).



Nicholas V. 1328–1330. Peter Rainallucio, Italian of Corbara (Abruzzi), Minorite, raised to the Papacy by the Emperor Louis of Bavaria, made his submission at Avignon.
M.A. : *corvus schismaticus* (The schismatic raven).



BENEDICT XII. 1334–1342. James de Nouveau (surnamed Fournier), son of a baker, Frenchman of Saverdun (Foix), Cistercian Abbot, Bishop of Pamiers, Bishop of Mirepoix, Cardinal-priest of St. Prisca ; elected at Avignon, died there.
M.A. : *frigidus Abbas* (The frigid Abbot).



CLEMENT VI. 1342–1352. Peter Roger de Beaufort, Frenchman, Benedictine, Dean of the Sorbonne in Paris, Bishop of Artois, Archbishop of Rouen, Cardinal-priest of SS. Nereus et Achilleus, Administrator of the diocese of Avignon, elected at Avignon, died near Avignon.
M.A. : *de rosa Atrebatensi* (Rose of Artois).



INNOCENT VI. 1352–1362. Stephen Aubert, Frenchman of Mons (Limousin), professor of law at Toulouse, Bishop of Noyon, Cardinal-priest, Cardinal-bishop of Ostia and Administrator of the diocese of Avignon. Elected at Avignon, died there.
M.A. : *de montibus Pammachii* (From the mountains of Pammachius).



URBAN V. 1362–1370. William Grimoard de Beauvoir, Frenchman of Mende (Lozère), professor at Avignon and Montpellier, Benedictine Abbot, Papal Legate, Administrator of the diocese of Avignon. Elected at Avignon, died there.
M.A. : *Gallus vicecomes* (French viscount).



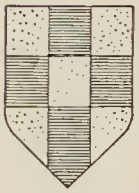
GREGORY XI. 1370–1378. Peter Roger de Beaufort, Frenchman, Cardinal-deacon of S. Maria Nuova, elected at Avignon, died in Rome.
M.A. : *Novus de Virgine forti* (The new one of the brave Virgin).



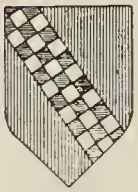
URBAN VI. 1378–1389. Bartholomew Prignano, Italian of Naples, Bishop of Acerenza, Archbishop of Bari (so far the last Pope who was not a Cardinal).
M.A. : *de inferno Prignani* (or *praegnanti*) (Out of the hell of Prignanum, or, Out of the teeming hell) (—Vesuvius).



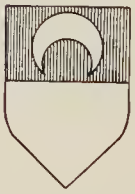
Clement VII. 1378–1394. Robert, Count of Geneva, of the family of the Counts of Savoy, Frenchman, Canon of Paris, Bishop of Cambray, Cardinal-priest of SS. Dodici Apostoli, elected by the Avignon party, died at Avignon.
M.A. : *de cruce apostolica* (Of the Apostolic Cross).



BONIFACE IX. 1389–1404. Peter Tomacelli, Italian of Naples, Papal acolyte, Cardinal-deacon, Cardinal-priest of S. Anastasia.
M.A. : *cubus de mixtione* (The jumbled dice).



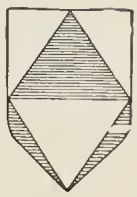
Benedict XIII. 1394–1423. Peter de Luna, Spaniard of Aragon, professor of law at Montpellier, Bishop of Carpentras, Cardinal-deacon of S. Maria in Cosmedin, Administrator of the diocese of Avignon, played a conspicuous part there on election by twenty-one Cardinals of Avignon, deposed by the Council of Constance, died in Spain.
M.A. : *luna cosmedina* (Moon of Cosmedin).



INNOCENT VII. 1404–1406. Cosmo Migliorati, Italian of Sulmona (Abruzzi), Bishop of Bologna, Archbishop of Ravenna, Cardinal-priest of S. Croce in Gerusalemme.
M.A. : *de meliori sidere* (Of the better star).



GREGORY XII. 1406–1415. Angelo Correr, Italian of Venice, Director of the Church at Negropont, Bishop of Castello, Papal Secretary, Latin Patriarch of Constantinople, Cardinal-priest of S. Marco. Resigned at Constance in order to settle the schism.



M.A. : *Nauta de ponte nigro* (Sailor of Pontenegro).

Alexander V. 1409–1410. Peter Philargo, Greek (Italian) of Candia, became famous at Pisa on his election by a number of prelates, died at Bologna (of poison ?).



M.A. : *flagellum solis* (Scourge of the sun).

John XXIII. 1410–1415. Balthasar Cossa, son of Count John of Troja, Italian of Naples, Papal Chamberlain, Cardinal-deacon, Cardinal-bishop, elected at Bologna, deposed by the Council of Constance. Was kept a prisoner at various places in Germany, finally submitted to the Pope at Florence, died as Cardinal-bishop of Frascati.

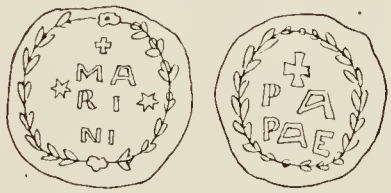


M.A. : *cervus Sirenae* (Stag of Sirene—Parthenope).

MARTIN V. 1417–1431. Otho Colonna, Roman, Papal Protonotary, Auditor, Nuncio, Administrator of the diocese of Palestrina, Cardinal-deacon of S. George in Velabro.



M.A. : *corona veli aurei* (Crown of the golden sail).



Clement VIII. 1423–1429. Aegidius Sanchez de Muños-Doncel, Spaniard, Canon of Barcelona, Cardinal-deacon of S. Maria in Cosmedin, came to the fore at Peniscola on election by three Cardinals, resigned at the Council of Tortosa, became Bishop of Majorca.

M.A. : *schisma Barchinonium* (The schism of Barcelona).

Benedict XIV. 1425–1430 ? (Also known as Nicholas II.). Of this anti-Pope almost nothing is known, not even his name with any certainty ; by many he is not included in the list of Popes.

EUGENIUS IV. 1431–1447. Gabriel Condulmer, Venetian, Celestinian hermit (?) Papal Treasurer, Protonotary, Bishop of Siena, Cardinal-priest in different parts of Rome.
M.A. : *lupa Coelestina* (The she-wolf of Celestine).



Felix V. 1439–1449. Amadeus VIII., Duke of Savoy, after resigning his throne monk in the Mauritian Order which he founded ; Administrator of the diocese of Geneva, elected at Basle, where he resigned his dignity, was afterwards Cardinal-bishop of Sabina and died in his convent at Ripaille.
M.A. : *amator crucis* (Lover of the Cross).



NICHOLAS V. 1447–1455. Thomas Parentucelli, Italian of Sarzana or Luna in Tuscany, of needy parents, Bishop of Bologna, Cardinal-priest of S. Susanna.
M.A. : *de modicitate lunae* (Of the humble moon).



CALIXTUS III. 1455–1458. Alphonso de Borgia (Borja) Spaniard of Xativa (Catalonia). Doctor of Law, Councillor to King Alphonso, Canon and Bishop of Valencia, Cardinal-priest of SS. Quattro Coronati.
M.S. : *bos pascens* (The pasturing ox).



PIUS II. 1458–1464. Aeneas Silvius Bartholomew de Piccolomini, Italian of Siena, Secretary at the Council of Basle, Bishop of Siena, Trieste, Ermland, Cardinal-deacon, Cardinal-priest of S. Sabina. Died at Ancona.
M.A. : *de capra et Albergo* (Of the goat and the inn).



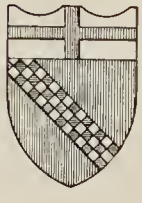
PAUL II. 1464–1471. Peter Barbo (Balbo) Venetian. At first a merchant, Archdeacon of Bologna, papal Notary, Bishop of Cervia, Cardinal-deacon, Cardinal-priest of S. Marco.
M.A. : *de cervo et leone* (Of the stag and lion).



SIXTUS IV. 1471–1484. Francis d'Albescola della Rovere, Italian of Savona (Piedmont) ; celebrated Franciscan preacher, General of the Order, Cardinal-priest of S. Pietro in Vincoli.
M.A. : *Piscator minorita* (Franciscan Fisherman).



INNOCENT VIII. 1484–1492. John Baptist Cibo, Italian of Genoa : at the court of Kings Alphonso and Ferdinand of Naples, Bishop of Savona and Molfetta, Cardinal-priest of S. Balbina and S. Cecilia.
M.A. : *praecursor Siciliae* (Precursor of Sicily).



ALEXANDER VI. 1492–1503. Roderic Lenzuoli-Borgia (Lanzol y Borja) Spaniard, of Xativa (Catalonia) ; lawyer, soldier, vice-Chancellor, Cardinal-deacon, Cardinal-bishop of Albano, Cardinal-Dean and Archbishop of Valencia, Cardinal-bishop of Porto.
M.A. : *bos Albanus in portu* (The Albanian ox in the harbour).



PIUS III. 1503. Francis Nanni Todeschini-Piccolomini, Italian of Siena. Administrator of the diocese of Fermo, Archbishop of Siena, Cardinal-deacon of St. Eustachio.
M.A. : *de parvo homine* (Of the little man).



JULIUS II. 1503–1513. Julian della Rovere, Italian of Savona (Piedmont) ; previously shipmaster, Bishop of Bologna and Carpentras, Cardinal-priest of S. Pietro in Vincoli and the SS. Dodici Apostoli, Bishop of Vercelli, Archbishop of Avignon, Cardinal-bishop of Sabina, Frascati, and Ostia.
M.A. : *fructus Jovis juvabit* (The fruit of Jupiter (acorn) will please).



LEO X. 1513–1521. John de Medici, Son of Lorenzo, Florentine. Legate to Bologna, governor of Perugia, Titular Abbot of Passignano, Fontedolce, etc. Papal Fieldmarshal, Cardinal-deacon of S. Maria in Domnica ; died at Mallinano. The last Pope not yet ordained priest at the time of his election.
M.A. : *de craticula Politiana* (Of the rod (or the gridiron ?) of Politian).



ADRIAN VI. 1522–1523. Adrian Dedel, son of the clothmaker (or brewer) Florentius, Belgian of Utrecht ; leader of the Spanish party, parish priest, Dean of Liege, tutor of the Emperor Charles V. ; vice-Chancellor, Court preacher at the Spanish Court, Bishop of Tortosa, Cardinal-priest of SS. John and Paul.
M.A. : *leo Florentinus* (The lion of Florence).



CLEMENT VII. 1523–1534. Julius de Medici, son of Julian, Florentine, monk of the Order of St. John, Prior of Capua, Bishop of Narbonne, Archbishop of Florence, Vice-Chancellor, Cardinal-priest of S. Lorenzo in Damaso.
M.A. : *flos pilae aegri* (The flower of the pill for the sick).



PAUL III. 1534–1549. Alexander Farnese, Roman, at first in the suite of the papal Fieldmarshal Borgia (later Pope Alexander VI.), Protonotary and Treasurer, Cardinal-deacon of SS. Cosmas and Damian, Cardinal-bishop of Ostia, etc.
M.A. : *Hyacinthus medicorum* (The hyacinth of the physicians).



JULIUS III. 1550–1555. John Mary Ciocchi dal Monte, Roman, Prefect of Rome, vice-Legate to Perugia, Legate to Bologna, Bishop of Siponto and Pavia, Cardinal-priest, Cardinal-bishop of Palestrina.
M.A. : *de corona montana* (Of the crown of the hill).



MARCELLUS II. 1555. Marcellus Cervini degli Spannocchi (Corrini), Italian of Montepulciano ; at first in the train of Cardinal Puccio, then papal Protonotary and Secretary, President at the Council of Trent, Bishop of Reggio, Nicastro and Gubbio, Cardinal-priest of S. Croce in Gerusalemme.
M.A. : *frumentum floccidum* (The wheat bushel).



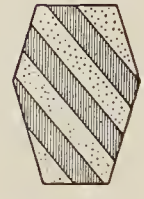
PAUL IV. 1555–1559. Peter Caraffa, Italian of Capriglio (Naples), founder of the Theatine Order, Legate at the Court of Spain and to England, Bishop of Chieti, Brindisi, Archbishop of Naples, Grand Inquisitor, Cardinal-priest, Cardinal-bishop of Ostia.
M.A. : *de fide Petri* (Of the faith of Peter).



PIUS IV. 1559–1565. John Angelo de Medici (mediquinus), Milanese, lawyer at Milan, papal Protonotary and Delegate to Hungary and Germany, Archbishop of Ragusa, Administrator of the sees of Cassano and Foligno, latterly Cardinal-priest of S. Prisca.
M.A. : *Aesculapii pharmakon* (The medicine of Aesculapius).



PIUS V. 1566–1572. Michael Ghislieri, Italian of Bosco (Piedmont), Dominican, Inquisitor at Como and Bergamo, Grand Inquisitor, Bishop of Sutri, Nepi, Mondovi, and latterly Cardinal-priest of S. Maria sopra Minerva.
M.A. : *Angelus nemorosus* (Angel of the wood).



GREGORY XIII. 1572–1585. Hugo Buoncompagni, Italian of Bologna, Professor and Canon of Bologna, Apostolic Secretary, Bishop of Viesti, Cardinal-priest of S. Sisto.
M.A. : *medium corpus pilarum* (The demi-dragon with the balls).



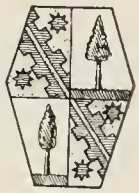
SIXTUS V. 1585–1590. Felix Peretti (Montalto), Italian of Grottamare (Fermo), son of a gardener ; in his youth shepherd and watchman, Franciscan, preacher at Siena and in Rome, Inquisitor at Venice, General of the Order, Bishop of S. Agatha de Gotti, Administrator of the diocese of Fermo ; finally Cardinal-priest of S. Girolamo dei Schiavoni.
M.A. : *axis in medietate signi* (The axis in the middle of the sign).



URBAN VII. 1590. John Baptist Castagna, Roman, Nuncio to Spain and Cologne, Archbishop of Rossano, Cardinal-priest of S. Marcello.
M.A. : *de rore coeli* (Dew of Heaven).



GREGORY XIV. 1590–1591. Nicholas Sfondrati, Italian of Cremona, Bishop of Cremona, Cardinal-priest of S. Cecilia.
M.A. : *ex antiquitate urbis* (From the old town).



INNOCENT IX. 1591. John Antony Facchinetti, Italian of Bologna, Vicar of Avignon, Bishop of Nicastro, Nuncio to Venice, Prelate of the Consulta, Latin Patriarch of Jerusalem, Cardinal-priest of the SS. Quattro Coronati.
M.A. : *Pia civitas in bello* (The pious city in war).



CLEMENT VIII. 1592–1605. Hippolytus Aldobrandini, Florentine, Auditor of the Rota, Grand Penitentiary, Cardinal-priest of St. Pancras outside the Walls.
M.A. : *Crux Romulea* (The cross of Romulus).



LEO XI. 1605. Alexander Octavian de Medici, Florentine, Bishop of Pistoia, Archbishop of Florence, Cardinal-priest, finally Cardinal-bishop of Palestrina.
M.A. : *undosus vir* (The man of the waves).



PAUL V. 1605–1621. Camillo Borghese, Roman, Referendary of the Segnatura, Vicar of S. Maria Maggiore, vice-Chancellor of Bologna, Legate to Spain, Bishop of Jesi, finally Cardinal-priest of S. Crisogono.
M.A. : *Gens perversa* (A perverse race).



GREGORY XV. 1621–1623. Alexander Ludovisi, Italian of Bologna, Referendary of the Segnatura, Member of the Rota, Archbishop of Bologna, Cardinal-priest of S. Maria transpontina.
M.A. : *in tribulatione pacis* (In the tribulation of peace).



URBAN VIII. 1623–1644. Maffeo Barberini, Florentine, Abbreviator, Referendary, Protonotary, Bishop of Nazareth and Spoleto, finally Cardinal-priest of S. Onofrio.
M.A. : *Lilium et rosa.* (The lily and the rose).



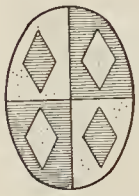
INNOCENT X. 1644–1655. John Baptist Pamphily, Roman, Consistorial advocate, Auditor to the Rota, Nuncio to Naples and Spain, Latin Patriarch of Antioch, Cardinal-priest of S. Eusebio.
M.A. : *Jucunditas crucis* (The joyful cross).



ALEXANDER VII. 1655–1667. Fabius Chigi, Italian of Siena, deputy Governor of Ferrara, Nuncio to Cologne, Bishop of Nardo and Imola, Cardinal-priest of S. Maria del Popolo and Secretary of State.
M.A. : *Montium custos* (Guardian of the hills).



CLEMENT IX. 1667–1669. Julius Rospigliosi, Italian of Pistoia, Auditor, Nuncio to Spain, Cardinal-priest of S. Sisto and Secretary of State.
M.A. : *sidus olorum* (Star of the swans—or of the poets).



CLEMENT X. 1670–1676. Emilius Altieri, Roman, Professor of Law, Nuncio to Naples and Poland, Secretary of Congregations, Bishop of Camerino, Cardinal-priest "without a title."
M.A. : *de flumine magno* (Of the great river—the Tiber).



INNOCENT XI. 1676–1689. Benedict Odescalchi, Italian of Como, Commissioner to Ancona, Governor of Macerata and Piceno, Legate to Ferrara, Bishop of Novara, Cardinal-deacon of SS. Cosmas and Damian, Cardinal-priest of S. Onofrio.
M.A. : *bellua insatiabilis* (The insatiable beast).



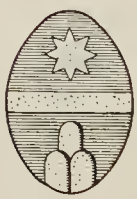
ALEXANDER VIII. 1689–1691. Peter Ottoboni, Venetian, Notary Apostolic, Governor, Auditor to the Rota, Bishop of Brescia, Cardinal-priest, finally Cardinal Bishop of Porto.
M.A. : *poenitentia gloriosa* (Glorious penance).



INNOCENT XII. 1691–1700. Anthony Pignatelli, Neapolitan, vice-Legate to Urbino, Inquisitor in Malta, Governor of Perugia, Nuncio to Florence, Poland, Germany, Bishop of Lecce and Faenza, Archbishop of Naples, Cardinal-priest of St. Pancrazio fuori le mura.
M.A. : *rastrum in porta* (The portcullis in the gate).



CLEMENT XI. 1700–1721. John Francis Albani, Italian of Urbino, Referendary of the Segnatura, Governor, etc., Cardinal-deacon, Cardinal-priest of SS. Stefano e Silvestro in Capite.
M.A. : *flores circumdati* (Encircling flowers).



INNOCENT XIII. 1721–1724. Michael Angelo Conti, son of the Duke of Poli, Roman, Nuncio to Portugal, Bishop of Osimo and Viterbo, Cardinal-priest of SS. Quirico e Guilitta.
M.A. : *de bona religione* (Of the good religion).



BENEDICT XIII. 1724–1730. Peter Francis Orsini-Gravina, son of Duke Ferdinand, Roman, Dominican, Professor, Bishop of Siponto and Cesena, Archbishop of Benevento, Cardinal-priest of S. Sisto, Cardinal-bishop of Frascati and of Porto.
M.A. : *miles in bello* (The soldier in war).



CLEMENT XII. 1730–1740. Lawrence, Count Corsini, Florentine, Treasurer-General, Governor of Sant' Angelo, Archbishop of Nicomedia, i.p.i.*, Cardinal-priest, Cardinal-bishop of Frascati.
M.A. : *columna excelsa* (The high column).



BENEDICT XIV. 1740–1758. Prosper Lambertini, an Italian of Bologna, employed at the papal Court, titular Metropolitan of Theodosia, i.p.i.*, Bishop of Ancona, Archbishop of Bologna, Cardinal-priest of S. Croce in Gerusalemme.
M.A. : *animal rurale* (A rural animal).



CLEMENT XIII. 1758–1769. Charles della Torre Rezzonico, Venetian, member of the Papal Curia in Rome, Bishop of Padua Cardinal-deacon of S. Nicholas, i.c.T.**, finally Cardinal-priest of S. Marco.
M.A. : *rosa Umbriae* (The rose of Umbria).



CLEMENT XIV. 1769–1774. Lawrence Ganganelli, Italian of S. Angelo in Vado (Umbria), Franciscan, Professor of philosophy in Astoli, Principal of a College of the Order, Consultor of the Holy Office, Cardinal-priest at the SS. Dodici Apostoli.
M.A. : *peregrinus Apostolicus* (The Apostolic Pilgrim).



PIUS VI. 1775–1799. John Angelo Conte Braschi, Italian of Cesena, papal Secretary, Canon of St. Peter's, Auditor, Treasurer, Abbot of Subiaco, Cardinal-priest of S. Onofrio. Travelled to Vienna and through Germany. Died a prisoner of the French at Valence.
M.A. : *ursus* (or *cursus*) *velox* (A swift bear, or course).



PIUS VII. 1880–1823. Barnabas Chiaramonti, Italian of Cesena, Benedictine, Professor at Parma and in Rome. Titular Abbot of S. Paolo fuori le mura, Bishop of Tivoli and Imola Cardinal-priest of S. Callisto, elected in Venice.
M.A. : *aquila rapax* (The rapacious eagle) (Napoleon).



* i.p.i. = *in partibus infidelium*, a territorial title without any pastoral charge.

** i.c.T. = *in carcere Tulliano.*

LEO XII. 1823–1829. Count Hannibal della Genga, Italian of Genga near Spoleto, papal Chamberlain, Nuncio to Lucerne, Cologne, Regensburg, titular Archbishop of Tyre, i.p.i.*, Bishop of Sinigaglia, Vicar General, Cardinal-priest of S. Maria in Trastevere.
M.A. : *canes et coluber* (The dog and the serpent).



PIUS VIII. 1829–1830. Francis Xavier Castiglioni, Italian of Cingoli (Marche), Bishop of Montalto and Cenesa, Grand Penitentiary, Cardinal-priest of S. Maria transpontina, Cardinal-bishop of Frascati.
M.A. : *vir religiosus* (A godly man).



GREGORY XVI. 1831–1846. Bartholomew Albert Cappellari-Colomba, Italian of Belluno (Estruria), Camaldolese monk of Murano, Abbot, Procurator General, General of the Order, Prefect of Propaganda, Cardinal-priest of S. Callisto.
M.A. : *de balneis Hetruriae* (From the Etrurian baths).



PIUS IX. 1846–1878. John Maria Count of Mastai-Ferretti, Italian of Sinigaglia (Marche), Prefect of the Hospice of S. Michele in Rome, Archbishop of Spoleto and Imola, Cardinal-priest of SS. Marcellino and Pietro.
M.A. : *crux de cruce* (Cross of the Cross).



LEO XIII. 1878–1903. Joachim Vincent Raphael Aloysius, Count Pecci, Italian of Carpineto Anagni, papal Delegate to Benevento and Perugia, Nuncio to Brussels, Archbishop of Damietta, i.p.i.*, and of Perugia, Cardinal-priest of S. Crisogono, Camerlengo of the Roman Church.
M.A. : *lumen in coelo* (Light in the Heavens).



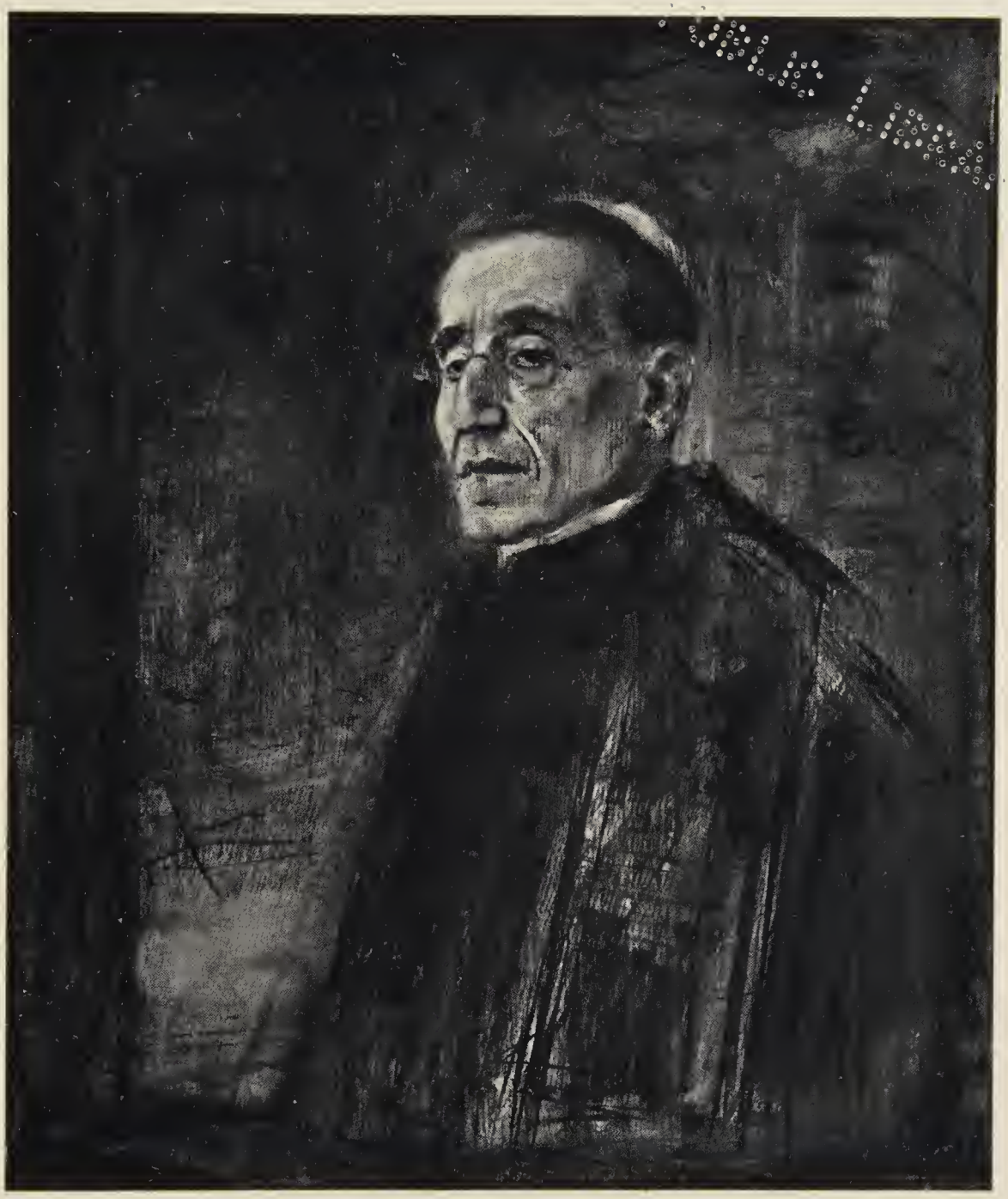
PIUS X. 1903–1914. Joseph Melchior Sarto, son of a beadle or postman, Italian of Riese (Venice) ; Curate of Castelfranco and Tombolo, Priest-in-charge at Salzano and Rector of the Seminary, Canon and Vicar-General of Treviso, Bishop of Mantua, Patriarch of Venice and Cardinal-priest of S. Bernardo alle Terme.
M.A. : *ignis ardens* (A burning fire).



BENEDICT XV. 1914–1922. Giacomo della Chiesa, of a princely family, made his ecclesiastical and diplomatic studies in the clerical Academy, worked under Rampolla in the Secretariate of Interior Ecclesiastical affairs, and after 1883 as Secretary of the Nunciature in Madrid, from 1887 in the State Secretariate, from 1900 privy Chamberlain, Deputy and Secretary of Briefs, 1907 Archbishop of Bologna, 1914 Cardinal, elected Pope 3rd September, 1914.
M.A. : *religio depopulata* (Depopulated Church) (devastated faith).



* i.p.i. = *in partibus infidelium*, a territorial title without any pastoral charge.



Samberger, Del. BENEDICT XV.

PIUS XI., 1922.



Achille Ratti, of a respected manufacturer's family in Desio, near Monza, for a short time Administrator of a parish, then Professor at the Seminary for Priests at Milan, Assistant Librarian and Prefect of the Ambrosian Library. Made a name for himself as an Alpinist, 1911 Vice-Prefect, 1914 Prefect of the Vatican Library, 1918 papal Visitor to Poland, 1919 Nuncio to Warsaw and titular Bishop of Lepanto, or Adana, at the same time papal Delegate to the Inter-allied Boundary Commission in Estonia and Upper Silesia, 1921 Archbishop of Milan and Cardinal. On 6th February, 1922, after a four days' Conclave, elected Pope.

M.A. : *fides intrepida* (Intrepid faith).

III. RESIDENCES OF THE POPES

CONCERNING the abode of St. Peter in Rome recent excavations near St. Sebastian's on the Appian Way have supplied fresh data. For the first two centuries there is no certain knowledge as to the abodes and places of refuge of the then reigning Bishop of Rome, nor are any exact dates available. The first residence of the Popes was the Lateran on Monte Celio. Originally the palace of the Lateran was the property of the family Laterani, later of the Imperial family, and was finally the dwelling of the Empress Fausta, wife of Constantine the Great. There is a legend that Constantine, while living in the Lateran palace, saw in a dream a vision of the great Basilica he was to erect to the new God of the Christians. As a matter of fact the palace was handed over by him to Pope Miltiades for a residence, and afterwards presented to Silvester, and remained (at first alternately with the Palatine and the Vatican) the residence of the Popes until they settled in Avignon. At the beginning of the 8th century it was rebuilt, and gradually grew into a gigantic structure (see our plan, page 86, taken from Rasponi: "De Basilica et Patriarchio Lateranensi"). Unfortunately the plan only gives us a very inadequate picture of the great mass of buildings which it presented in its older form. The massive building of the Aula Concilii, where the great Councils were held, together with everything else built by Leo III. in the time of Charlemagne for the Basilica and the Patriarchium (the abode of the Popes), has disappeared without leaving a trace, like other magnificent structures of the Middle Ages in Rome, to the great loss of the history of art and culture. The hall was 167 feet in length and 42 feet in breadth. In our engraving we can see clearly the outward bow of the ten large alcoves which open on either side of the hall. These alcoves and the great apse at the south end of the hall were decorated with gold mosaics, and the arch in front of the apse with celebrated pictures from the Apocalypse. In the middle of the hall Leo III. erected an artistically designed fountain, in the centre of which he placed an ancient Roman porphyry basin. Anyone wishing to gain a correct idea of the grandeur of the edifice must turn to the old descriptions which, fortunately for us, have been preserved. Boniface VIII. built for the Year of Jubilee, 1300, a fine Benediction Loggia. A remnant of its decoration is the picture by Giotto of Pope Boniface on the occasion of the proclamation of the Jubilee Indulgence. Twice—in 1308 and in 1361—the Lateran burst into flames and was only rebuilt, on a different plan, by D. Fontana in the reign of Sixtus V. Julius II. restored the Council Hall, which had suffered less in the fire, and assembled there in 1512 the fifth Lateran Council. The Aula Concilii was entirely pulled down under Sixtus V. and, with the material, the façade of the Basilica was built by the architect Galilei. Here, as in the older Lateran church and in St. Peter's, there are five doors, one of which is kept closed as the Porta sancta for the Jubilee Year. The sepulchral monuments of the portico (with the exception of that of Martin V.), and the famous frescoes of Gentile da Fabriano, were also sacrificed to the rage of the 17th century for restoration; while in the extensions undertaken by Pius IX. and Leo XIII. the last traces of the old Basilica disappeared. The Basilica (St. John Lateran) bears the title of "Mother and Head of all the Churches," and ranks as the first Church of

the Western Patriarchate. It is frequently called "Basilica Constantiniana," after its founder. The new Lateran palace has been put to various uses. Finally, it was turned into a museum, partly devoted to pagan antiquities, partly to Early Christian monuments.

The Vatican is the residence of the Popes to-day. The name is supposed to be derived from an Etruscan town, Vaticum. In the days of the Roman Emperors the Gardens of Agrippina and Nero were situated here, with the great Circus of Caligula, i.e., the scene of the execution of the Christians under Nero, and the spot where St. Peter was martyred. Over the resting place of St. Peter his third successor, Anacletus, had erected a monument in the shape of a chapel (*Memoriam construxit*). In its place Constantine built a magnificent Basilica with five aisles, the unusual construction of which proclaimed its pre-eminence. Here in the ensuing ages the most imposing functions of the Church were celebrated. The Pope, on such occasions, went on the eve of the feast with a great train to the Vatican, where accommodation for the night was provided, partly in the atrium, partly in the adjoining hospices, until at the end of the 5th century a bishop's palace arose there. Here Charlemagne, among other Princes, was lodged on his journeys to Rome, and at his coronation in the year 800. The veneration of the tomb of the apostle led to the erection at an early date around St. Peter's of convents, hostels for pilgrims, and asylums for the poor. The Anglo-Saxons, the Franks, the Lombards had here their own national hospices ; these naturally were fortified in accordance with the character of the day, so that they served at the same time to protect the church of the tomb of the Apostle against any invasion of the barbarians. The fortification of the whole of the Vatican buildings on a large scale was carried out by Leo IV. after the plundering expedition of the Saracens, so that a new city seemed to have been raised up, which, thenceforward was called the Leonina (the City of Leo). Some remains of its towers and walls are still to be met with in the papal gardens.

Unfortunately, any good representation of the original form of the Vatican buildings is wanting. We give among our pictures a reconstruction of the ancient Basilica, and drawings of various portions. The old atrium must have been grand from every point of view ; when it was destroyed under Paul V., to make way for the new buildings of Maderna and Bernini, earlier mosaics were found beneath the great slabs of marble of the flooring. Gold mosaics adorned the whole of the frontage. The court contained various ornaments dating from ancient times and from the Middle Ages. The bronze pine-cone from Sant' Angelo (or the Pantheon ?), the bronze peacocks, from the entrance to the tomb of Hadrian, here adorned a great fountain under a costly baldachino. Treasures were heaped together here so that the Basilica with its atrium seemed like a small Rome within the greater Rome. Every stone of the old buildings bore some trace of the men who had come on pilgrimage from every country in the world, and not one of whom could feel himself a stranger within these walls. The imposing buildings of the Baroque period, which, in their own grandiose language, recalled the splendours of the Benediction Loggia and the atrium (Maderna in the façade, and Bernini in the colonnades), cannot, however, make up to us for the loss of these antiquities.

The exile to Avignon brought about a general decline of the city, more

particularly of the Vatican and the Lateran. With the return of the Popes a revival commenced. After the burning down of the Lateran for the second time, in 1361, the Vatican became the actual residence of the Popes. Martin V. and Eugenius IV. built much, Nicholas V. had grand schemes for an entirely new edifice, with extensive accommodation for the Cardinals and all the officials of the Curia. Unfortunately, he died before carrying out his plans; his private chapel, with the frescoes by Fra Angelico da Fiesole, remains one of the most beautiful features of the Vatican. Paul II. raised a loggia court in the part adjoining St. Peter's, and built the great Benediction Loggia. By order of the artistic and learned Sixtus IV., Giovannino di Dolci built the Sistine Chapel for the decoration of which the most famous artists in Italy were summoned to Rome, such as Pinturicchio, Botticelli, Rosselli, Signorelli, Ghirlandajo, and Perugino. Some of the paintings of these masters have had to give place at a later date to the works of Michelangelo and Raphael. Innocent VIII. had a summer residence, the Belvedere, built on the highest point of the hill to the north, towards Monte Mario, after plans by Bramante. By the incorporation of the rooms with the museum buildings at a later date these have been completely altered. Only the winding stairs of Bramante and the semi-circle of the Hall of Pillars above the Cortile della Pigna, and on the Tiber-side the crown with the battlements, remain of the older structure. Alexander VI. built the Torre Borgia, and the Appartamenti Borgia with their paintings by Pinturicchio. The foundations of the present edifice were laid by Pius II. with the imposing surrounding buildings of Bramante, who connected the Belvedere to the north with the structures of Alexander VI. by means of two gigantic wings, running the whole length, so as to enclose in the centre, courts, tilting yards, and gardens. To the east of the Appartamenti Borgia he placed the loggias which surround the Court of Damasus. (In the first and second floor are the frescoes by Raphael and his pupils.) The Sala Regia, 1534, dates from Paul III.; to this the Scala Regia of Bernini, erected under Urban VIII. and Alexander VII. leads up from the piazza of St. Peter's, as also to the Cappella Paolina with frescoes by Michelangelo. Sixtus V. or Clement VIII. erected the immense palace at the east corner of the Court of Damasus, the papal residence to-day, and the central structure, which divides the court, for a library. The museum buildings were added by Pius VI. and the *braccio nuovo* (the new wing) by Pius VII., while Pius IX. built the southern termination of the Damasus Court with the Scala Pia. Pius X. had the Palace of the Pope restored and removed the Picture Gallery to the ground floor. Benedict XV. built the Petrine Museum which has just been opened; here the treasures of art from St. Peter's, which up to now were less easy of access, are displayed.

With a covered-in floor space of 588,000 sq. ft., the Vatican is the largest palace in the world (containing about 1,000 rooms).

The Vatican Museums grew out of a collection of antiques made by Julius II., Leo X., and Paul III. A museum in the strict sense of the term was, however, first set up by Clement XIV. and Pius VI. (1770–80), the Museo Pio-Clementino. Pius VII. added the Museo Chiaramonti and the Braccio Nuovo; Gregory XVI. the Egyptian and Etruscan Museum (1836), which has recently been moved to the Villa di Papa Giulio; Pius IX. the Christian

Museum, arranged by de Rossi; Benedict XV. the Petrine Museum mentioned above. The Vatican Picture Gallery was founded by Pius VII. with the papal paintings brought back after the French depredations, and has since been added to by each succeeding Pope.

The Library and Archives were commenced by Nicholas V. and placed by Sixtus IV. in rooms specially designed for them, Platina being appointed the first librarian. Under Sixtus V. the present library buildings sprang up. Leo XIII. made the papal Archives, the richest and most valuable in Europe, accessible to all. The Vatican Library is under the direction of the "Librarian of the Holy Roman Church," who is always a Cardinal; he is assisted by a senior prefect, or custodian, and various other officials (scriptors, interpreters, etc.).

Sant' Angelo. (*Castello San Angelo*). In the old Roman times the gardens of Domitia were located here, and the Emperor Hadrian built here a mausoleum (*Moles Hadriani*) for himself and his successors, which was finished by Antoninus Pius in the year 138. Enclosed by the Emperor Aurelian within the city walls, it was, most probably, built out so as to form a bridge-head by the Emperor Honorius, and used throughout the whole of the Middle Ages as a fortress and prison. In the attack made by the Goths (537 and 546) it was severely damaged; it was further strengthened and played a notable part in the bloody years of Otho III.'s stay in Rome and his struggles with John Crescentius. In 1403 Pope Boniface IX. had outworks built around the castle. Two square towers at the entrance were removed by Alexander VI. (1492), and replaced by a strong round tower which commanded the bridge. In 1500 the castle was connected with the Vatican by means of a covered way. Julius II. had the beautiful Loggia of the Commandant's dwelling erected. The bridge across the Tiber was also the work of Hadrian. In recent years it has been considerably lengthened. The two figures of the apostles standing on it are old; the statues of angels carrying the instruments of the Passion are by Bernini.

The castle takes its name from the Archangel Michael, who, according to legend, himself appeared there in 590 to Gregory the Great, on the occasion of a procession to check the plague. Boniface IV., soon after this, built a chapel in honour to St. Michael on the inner ring of the castle, now destroyed. The figure of an angel, which to-day crowns the building, dates from the 18th century and is by the Flemish sculptor Verschaffelt.

The Quirinal. In ancient Rome the name for one of the Seven Hills. In the Middle Ages this was a favourite spot for the laying out of large gardens; here the small dwellings of the Humanists, Platina, Pomponius Laetus, and others, were situated, as also the magnificent Villa of Cardinal Ippolito d'Este and Lucretia Borgia. The imposing palace was commenced in 1574 for Gregory XIII. by Flaminio Ponzio, carried on by Ottavio Mascherino and later repeatedly enlarged; the best feature is the Court of Honour. Up to 1870 the Quirinal was the summer residence of the Popes, and here the Conclaves were frequently held (including that for the election of Pius IX.). Since 1870 it has become a Royal residence. The papal arms with their ornamentation still remain. On the Piazza del Quirinale stands an ancient obelisk set up by Pope Sixtus between the colossal statues of Castor and Pollux; this court

he further adorned with a fountain. The two tamers of horses were attributed throughout the whole of the Middle Ages to Phidias and Praxiteles, and enjoy even to-day the greatest popularity.

The Sapienza, or papal university, was set up by Boniface VIII. in 1303; it is now in the possession of the Italian Government. The building, which is important from the point of view of the history of art, dates in part from G. d. Porta (presumably, the Hall of Pillars in particular, after a design by Michelangelo), in part from 1650.

The Palace of the Cancelleria in the Corso Vittorio Emmanuele, an imposing Renaissance building (said to be by Bramante, 1486–95), is the seat of the papal Courts.

The Villa Di Papa Giulio outside the Porta del Popolo, built in 1553 by Vignola for Julius III., is now the Etruscan Museum.

The Castel Gandolfo, on the steep west bank of the Albanese lake, the summer residence of the Popes, is, according to the Guarantee Laws of 1871, exterritorial. In 1626, Urban VIII. built this not very important villa on a property belonging to his family, where he and his successors might spend their summers without having to be the guests of others.

At Frascati the Popes sojourned for longer or shorter periods at the Villa Aldobrandini, which was presented to Clement VII, and were guests at the Villas Mondragone and Borghese.

At Viterbo the Palace of the Archbishop was for a long time the residence of the Popes (1255). In 1267 the magnificent Loggia was erected by Pope Clement IV., the structure, however, soon began to fall in, and was restored at the particular request of Pope John XXII., then at Avignon (1325), and for the last time in 1904 by order of the Italian Government.

Ostia and Tivoli may serve as examples of papal castles of the Middle Ages. Ostia is, perhaps, from the artistic standpoint, the most beautiful of the Roman fortresses; it was built 1483–86 by Cardinal Giuliano della Rovere, later Pope Julius III. It now serves to house the museum of antiquities excavated in ancient Ostia.

The Hermitage of Celestine V. in Sulmona di Morrone illustrates the tragic fate which ended the life of some of the Popes. It was here that this Pope retired to end his days after his resignation.

Avignon. On the banks of the Rhone at the point where an island divides the river into two streams, a mile or so above the inflow of the Durance, on a rocky headland, which rises sheer out of the river, is situated the Palace of the Popes. The Popes had acquired the earldom of Venaissin in the Avignon district as early as 1229, or 1273. This may explain why the French Popes should have fixed their residence here. From 1309–1376 Avignon was the abode of the Popes. These years are commonly known as the "Babylonian Captivity of the Church." The palace, built in strictly Gothic style, is very well capable of defence, with its high walls and numerous towers, and carries us back to the enterprises of Benedict XII. and Clement VI. The Mæcenas-like quality of the Popes, which did not cease even in these sad years, had brought together here numerous treasures of art, but of these nothing now remains.

IV. THE TOMBS OF THE POPES.

EVEN more than their residences, the tombs of the Popes furnish us with a consecutive history of the changing epochs of the Papacy, and likewise of Art. No doubt every Pope had his well cared for resting place and some sort of monument. On the whole, however, not many of these are left standing in their entirety. In Rome itself, where most of the Popes were interred, and where, in St. Peter's alone, more than 150 lie buried, there are hardly more than sixty sepulchral monuments. In other Italian towns there are about twenty ; in France are the tombs of the Avignon Popes. In Germany there is the grave of one Pope only (in the Cathedral of Bamberg) ; the second, in Hamburg, has disappeared since 1804, after the Pope—Benedict V.—who was buried there in the year 966, had long before been brought back to Rome.

According to the oldest lists the first Bishops of Rome were interred in the vaults of the Vatican Hill where, tradition tells us, St. Peter, Prince of the Apostles, found his grave near the spot where he was martyred. From the year 197, a papal vault had been constructed in the Catacombs of Calixtus, and other more important Catacombs were made use of in turn for the burial of the Popes. From the time of Constantine down to the 9th century the Vatican was looked upon as the principal burial ground of Christendom. In addition to the Popes, consuls, prefects, and emperors left orders for their interment there, so that the atrium and the subterranean grottos gradually filled up, and the graves even extended into the interior of the Basilica. Yet of all these monuments only a few remain at the present day ; on the rebuilding of the Basilica in the 16th century they disappeared. The precipitate haste of Julius II.'s architect did not even spare the graves of the Popes, when he pulled down the ancient church to its foundations. In fact, the age, which was devoted entirely to the antique, had not much appreciation for the art of the past, non-classic centuries. A few fragments of some of the monuments found a refuge in the subterranean vaults of St. Peter's, and it is there that the sarcophagi and inscriptions of the Middle Ages must be sought for.

After Sergius III. (904–911) had rebuilt the Lateran, it was for a long time customary to bury the Popes there ; at first in the vestibule, then in the interior. These ancient tombs have also perished. Twice the Basilica was burnt down, and a complete restoration of the Lateran in the 17th century left but scanty fragments of the old monuments standing, amongst these a kneeling figure of a Pope bearing no inscription.

When Viterbo, Perugia, and Anagni became in turn the refuge of the Popes these towns also gave a home to their sepulchral monuments.

The tombs at Avignon immortalize the memory of the "Babylonian Captivity" of the Church, as also the horrors of the French Revolution. Six lawful Catholic Popes, driven by cunning and violence from the centre of the Christian world, lived in bondage, and died in a corner of France. Every one of their graves was rifled, every one of their monuments destroyed with barbaric wantonness. Only miserable fragments of the ruins were collected later. The sepulchral monument of John XXII. which was twice restored, is to-day nothing but a bogus antique. True to the principle of veiling

the reality at the expense of the truth in order to satisfy the onlooker, the statue of some bishop was there laid in the Pope's sarcophagus. In the same spirit the restoration of the tomb of Benedict XII. was effected. "Of the original tomb nothing whatever remains, neither the pedestal, nor the statue, nor the arms, nor the grave itself, nor the tabernacle. Cardinal Jean le Gros has been made to lend Pope Benedict XII. his coat of arms." (Duhamel in E. Steinmann: "The destruction of the Tombs of the Popes of Avignon.")

The tomb of John XXIII. in the Baptistery in Florence, set up by the Medici, is the last grave of a Pope outside Rome. The monument erected to Martin V., who restored the unity of the Church and, as peacemaker, re-established order in the City, prefigures the coming of the Renaissance. Unfortunately several monuments in the old St. Peter's which embodied the new spirit under its best aspect, have perished (Nicholas V. and Paul II). The construction planned by Michelangelo for the tomb of Julius would have given us a monument such as the plastic art of the world had never yet beheld. It was to have consisted of thirty groups of statuary, of which the world-famous Moses was merely one of the subordinate figures above the supporting plinth, while the so-called "Slaves" were intended to decorate the pilasters of the upper course.

In the succeeding age the Papacy immortalized itself by astounding monuments of every kind, just as at one time the imperial rule of ancient Rome had immortalized itself. Gigantic achievement and crazily ambitious conceptions such as from time to time seem inevitably to rise up from the soil of Rome, are inextricably mingled. Nepotism and the dream of founding a great tradition impart uniformity even to the monuments erected in the large private chapels of the great families. The extravagances of the Baroque are relieved by the coldness of the classic, until at last everything fades into the dreariness of the worse than mediocre monuments of the last century.



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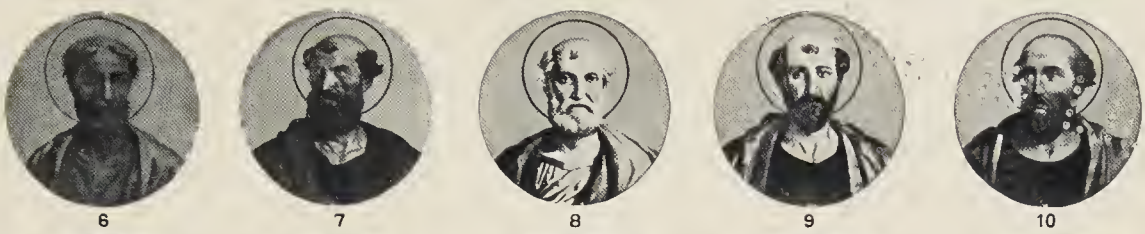
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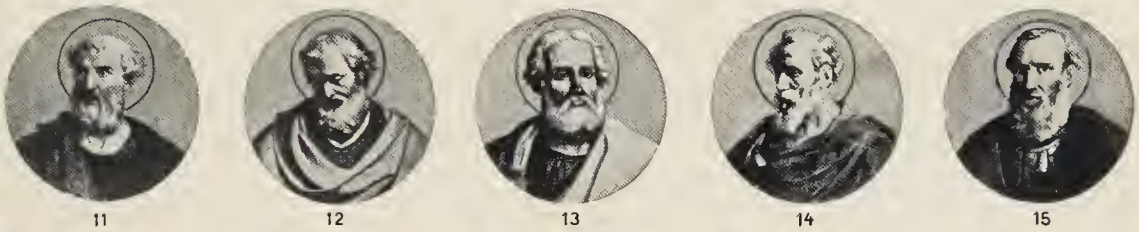
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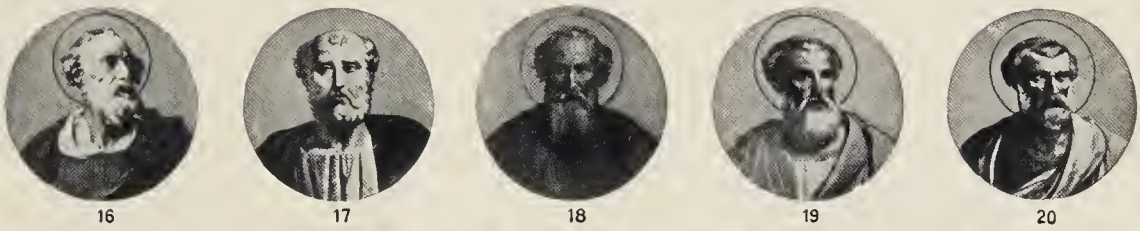
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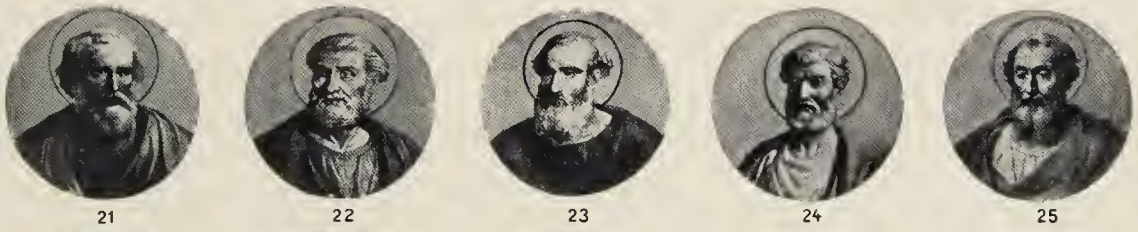
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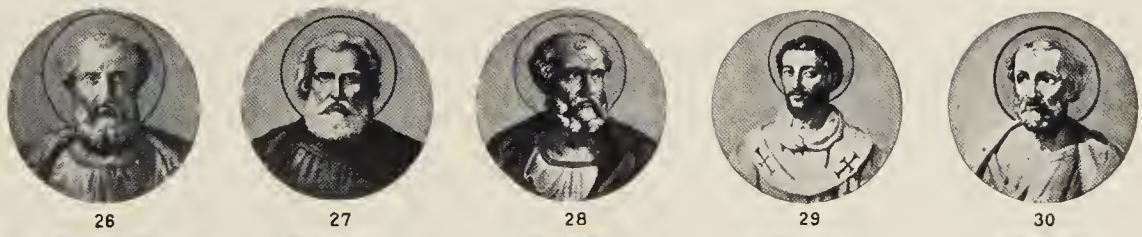

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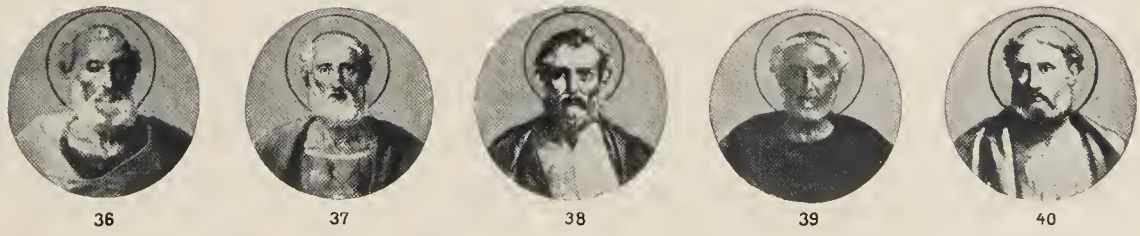

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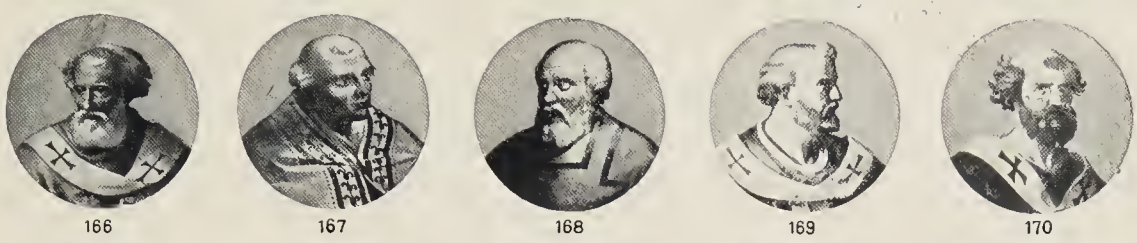

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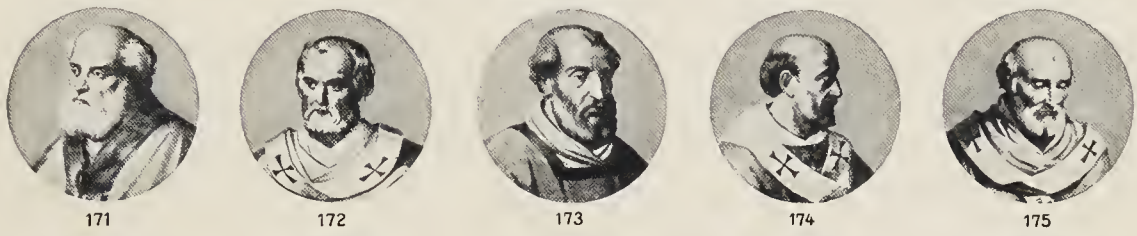

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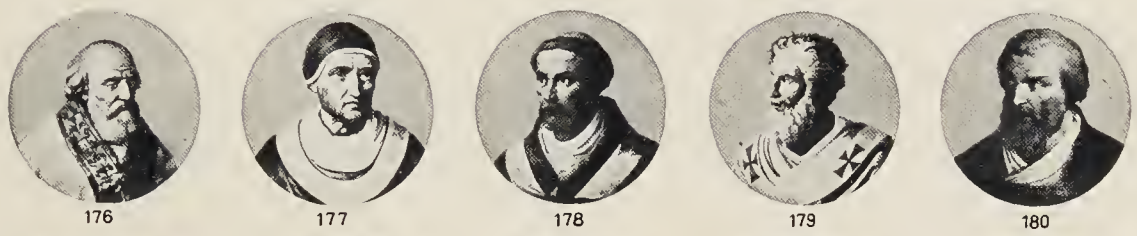

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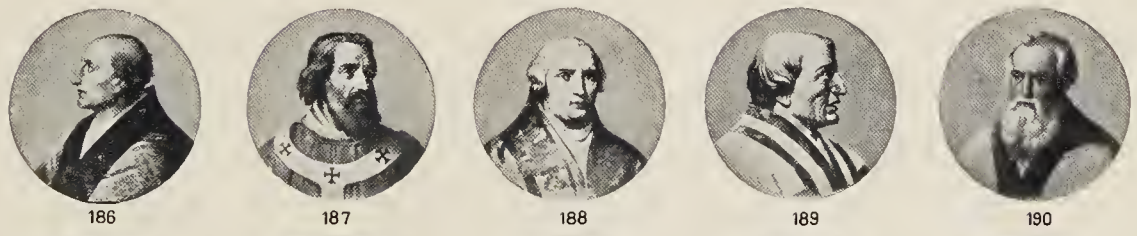

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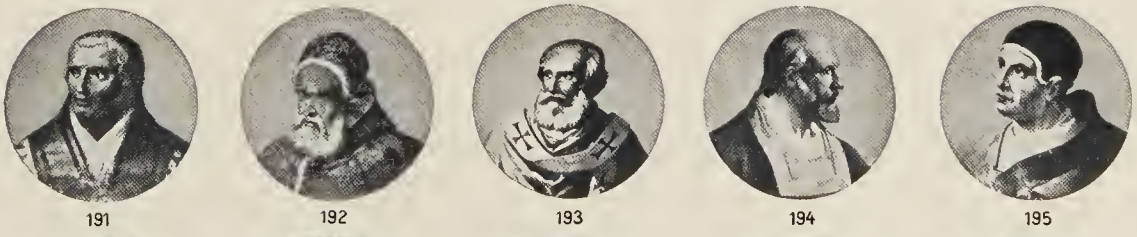

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263 Leo XIII.
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265 Benedict XV.



Vatican Grottos

STATUE OF ST. PETER IN THE OLD BASILICA



BRONZE STATUE OF ST. PETER IN ST. PETER'S



CORNELIUS *Catacombs*



JOHN VII. *Vatican Grottos*



INNOCENT III. *Cappella Conti-Poli*

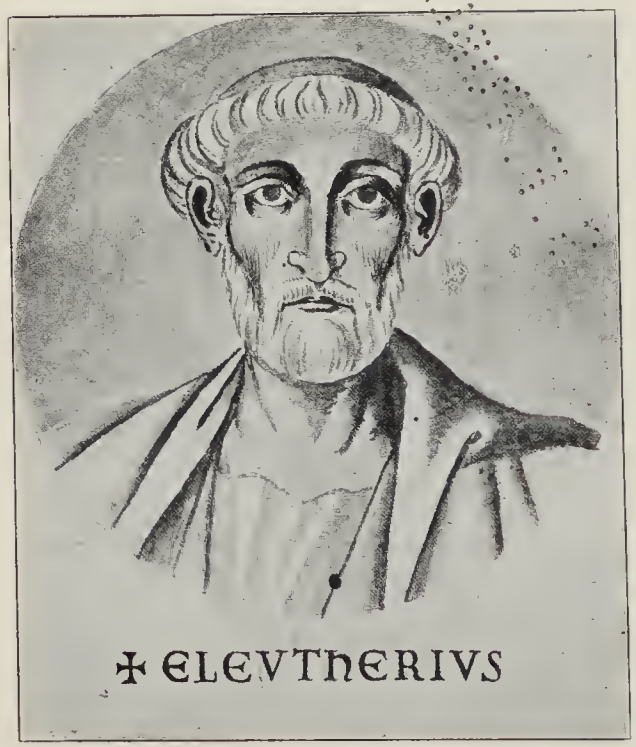


VICTOR I. *S. Ambrogio-Milano*

From Wilpert: Die römischen Mosaiken und Malereien. . . .
(Herder, Freiburg)



From Wilpert MARK *Basilica di S. Paolo*



ELEUTHERUS *Codex Barb.* 4407
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Arnolfo di Lapo BONIFACE VIII. *Vatican Grottos*



Paolo da Siena, 1342 (?) BENEDICT XII. *Vatican Grottos*



Botticelli VICTOR I. *The Sistine Chapel*



Botticelli SOTER



Ghirlandaio MARCELLINUS



Fra Diamante CALIXTUS I.



Onuphrius Panvinius



CLEMENT I. *Munich, The National Library*

SILVESTER I.



NICHOLAS I.



CLEMENT II.



O. Panvinius BONIFACE VIII.



Giotto BONIFACE VIII. *Lateran Basilica*



Onuphrius Panvinius URBAN VI.



NICHOLAS V.



O. Panvinius GREGORY XII.



EUGENIUS IV.



Tob. Stimmer MARTIN V.



EUGENIUS IV.



O. Panvinius Pius II.



Julius II.



O. Panvinius PAUL III.



MARCELLUS II.



GREGORY XIII.



Cavalieri

ADRIAN VI.



Tob. Stimmer JULIUS III.



PIUS V.



PAUL II. *Rome, Pal. Venezia*



Pollaiolo INNOCENT VIII. *Rome, Basilica Vatic.*



Melozzo da Forli SIXTUS IV. *Pinac. Vatic.*



Pinturicchio ALEXANDER VI. *App. Borgia-Vatic.*



Raphael JULIUS II. *Florence, Uffizi*



Raphael LEO X. *Florence, Uffizi*



Titian PAUL III. *Naples, Museo Nazion.*



Seb. del Piombo CLEMENT VII. *Parma, Pinacoth.*


CALISTVS I PP ROMANVS


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PIVS IIII PAPA MEDIOLANEN

Cavalieri



SYMMACHUS I.



BONIFACE III.



VICTOR II.



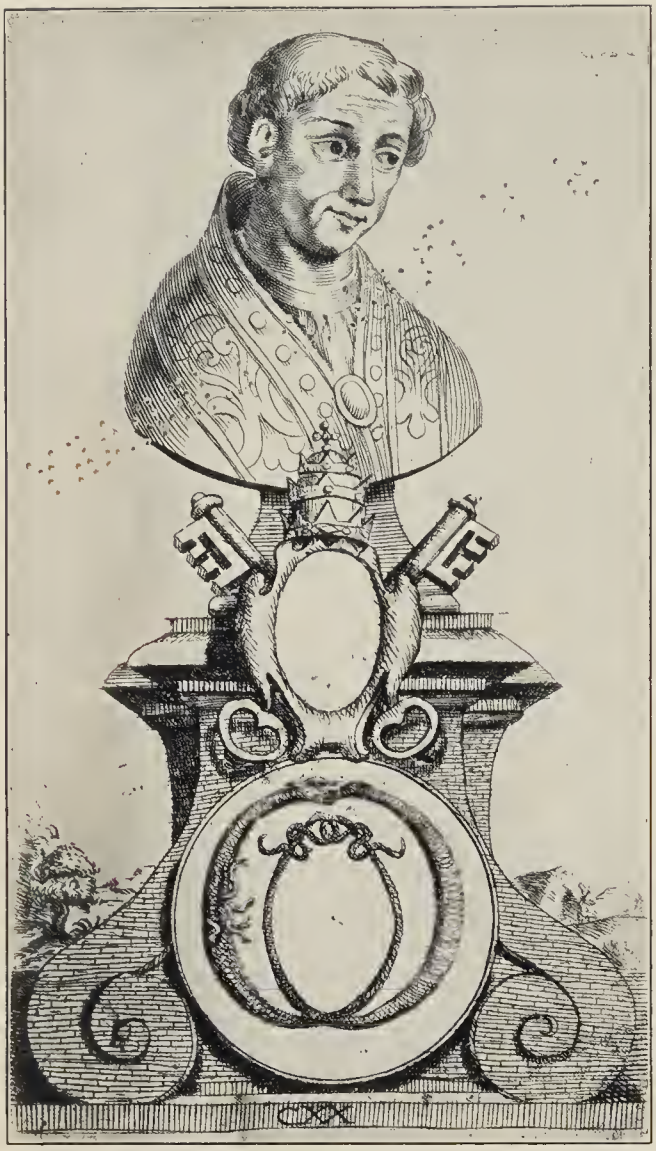
ADRIAN IV.



Platina MARCELLUS II.



INNOCENT IX.



Palatius LEO V.



JOHN IX.



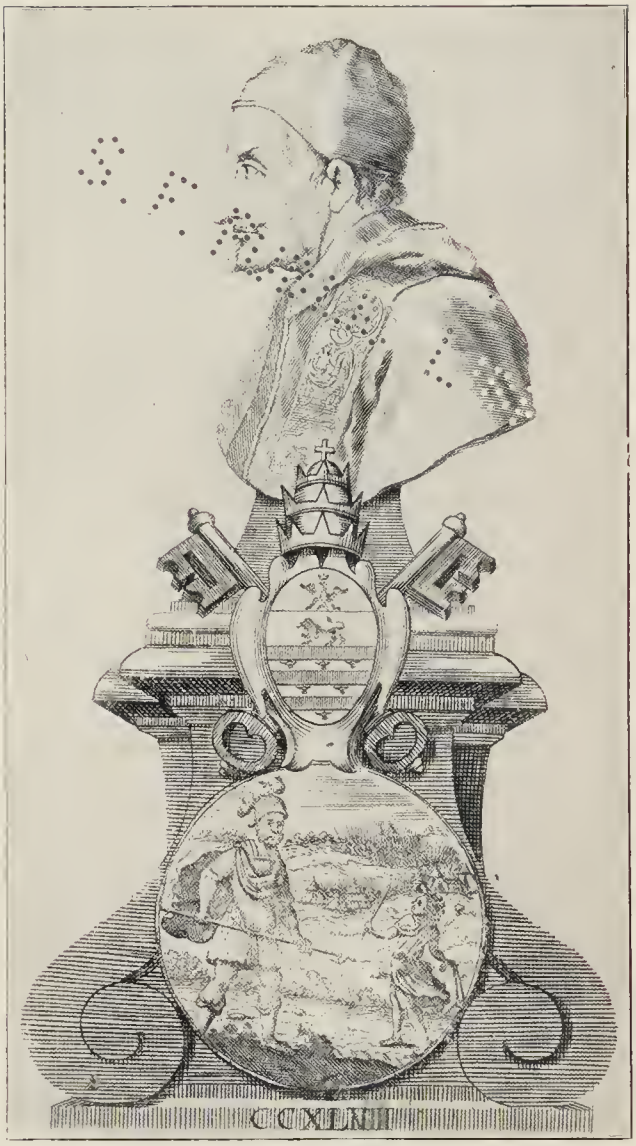




Ebermayer



Sixtus V.



Innocent XI.









Negges FABIAN



Negges SABINIAN



CLEMENT VIII. *Trinita di Pellegrini*



URBAN VIII.



Innocent X.



Clement XI.



PAUL III. *Rome, Aracoeli*



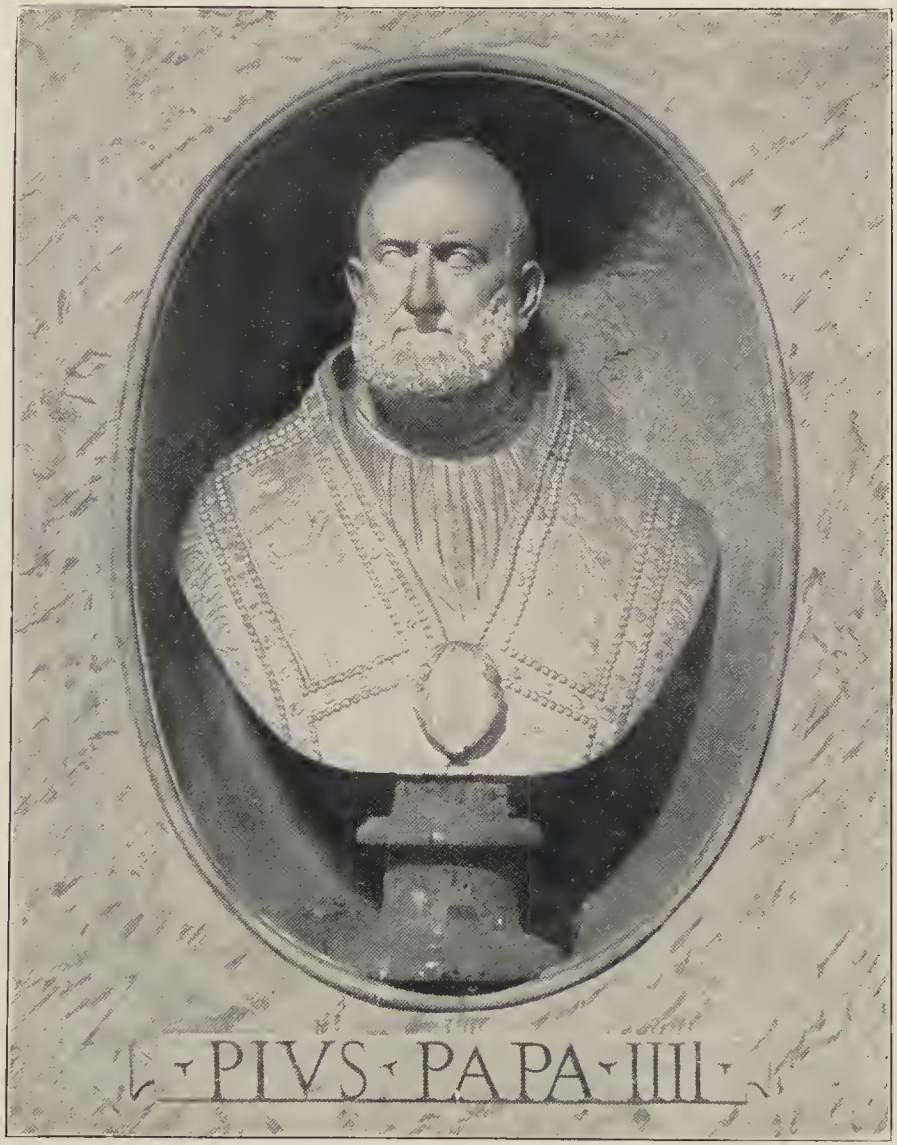
Olivieri GREGORY XIII. *Rome, Aracoeli*



Bernini URBAN VIII. *Rome, Pal. d. Conservatori*



Algardi INNOCENT X. *Rome, Pal. d. Conservatori*



PIUS IV. *Rome, S. M. d. Angeli*



Bernini

PAUL V. *Rome, Gall. Borghese*



J. de Rubeis CLEMENT IX.



CLEMENT X.



Bernini INNOCENT X. *Rome, Gall. Doria*



Bernini URBAN VIII. *Rome, Pal. Barberini*



Velasquez INNOCENT X. *Rome, Gall Doria*



J. L. David PIUS VII. *Paris, Louvre*



Alexander VII.



J. de Rubeis ALEXANDER VIII.



Benedict XIII.



J. D. Porta pinx. Curago sculp. CLEMENT XIV.



Pius VI.



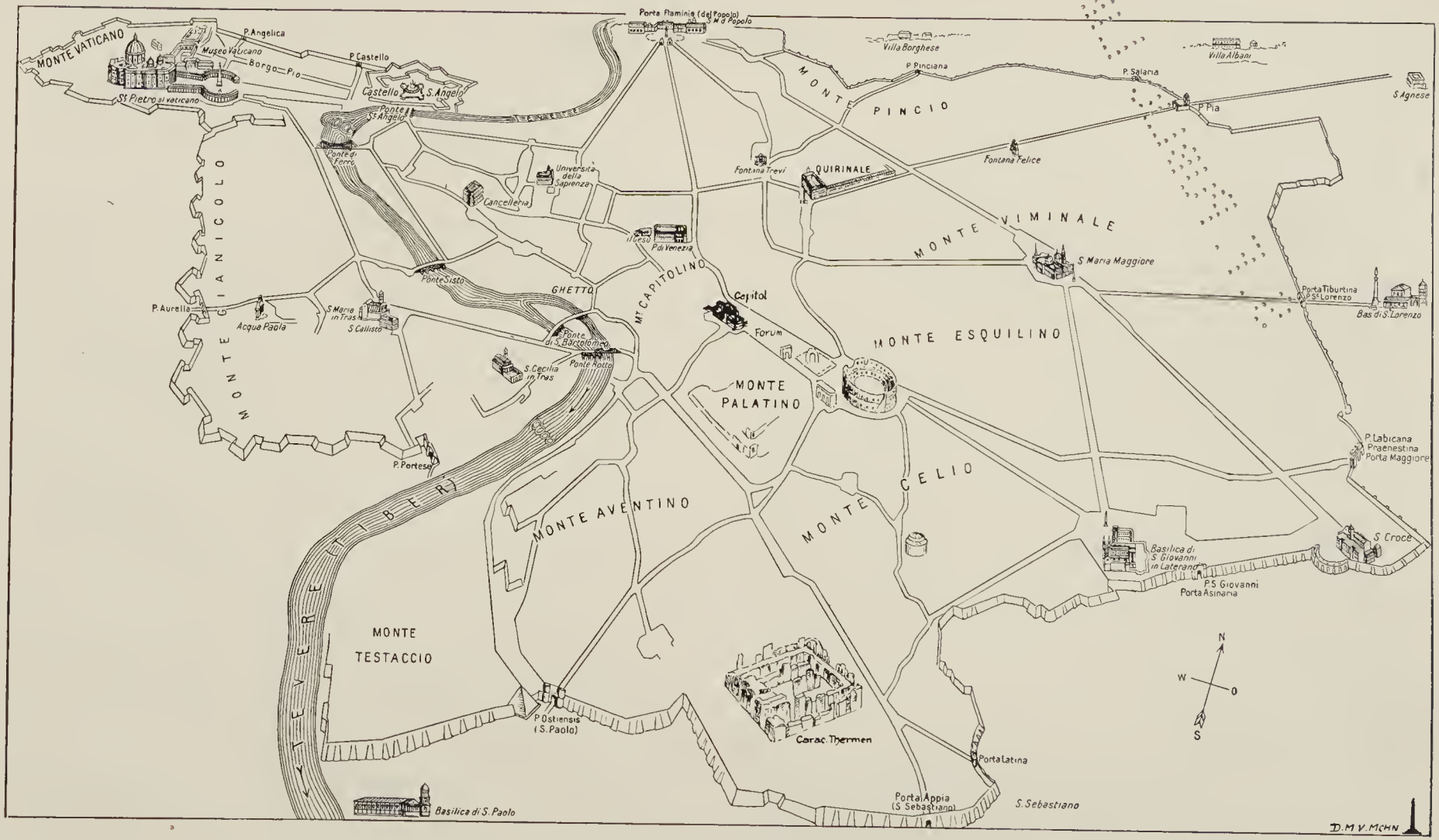
Delaroche pinx. Gregory XVI. *Henriquet-Dupont sculp.*



Schetz Pius VIII.



Aigner Pius IX.



PLAN OF PAPAL ROME

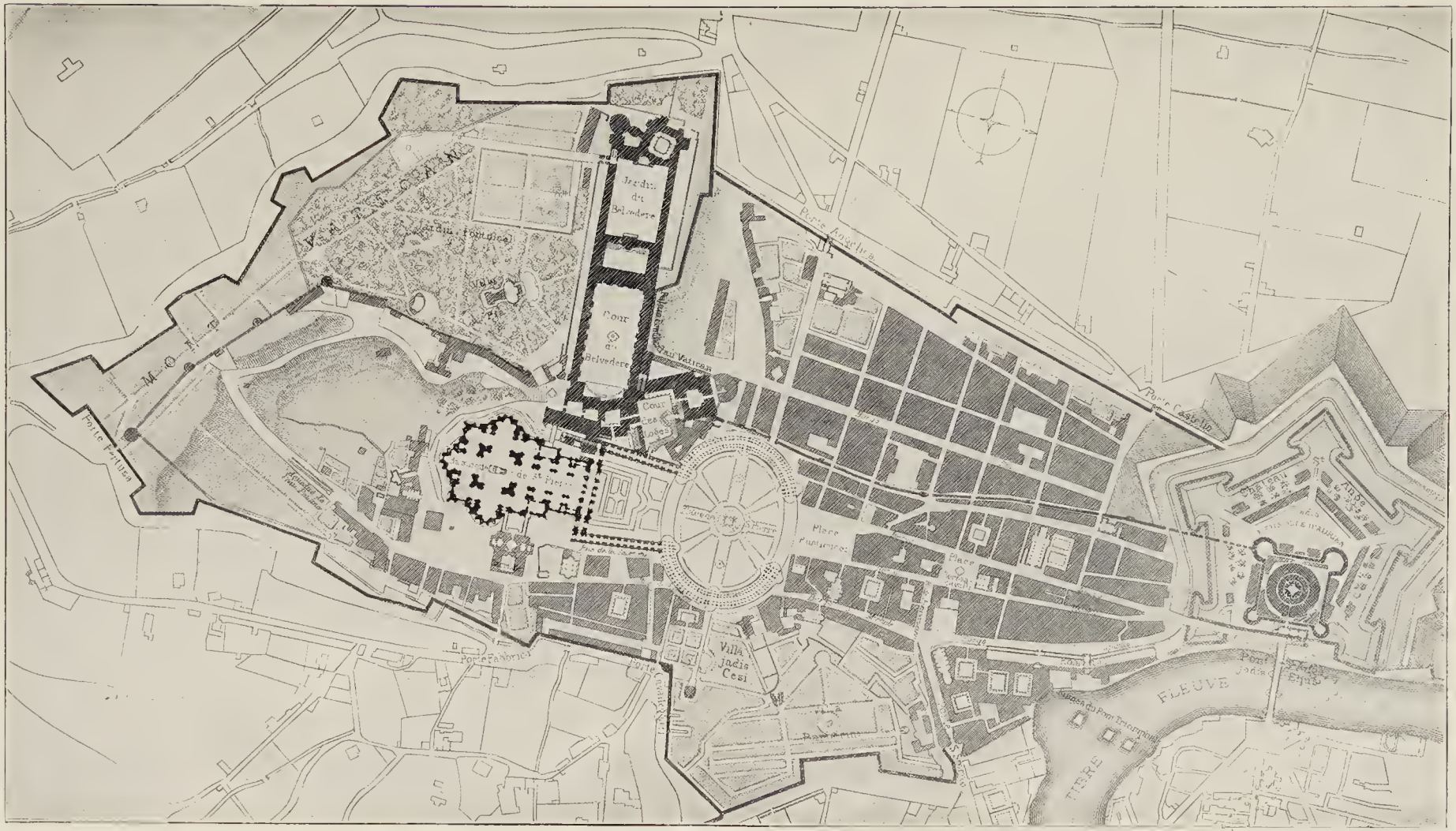


Bird's-eye View of St. Peter's



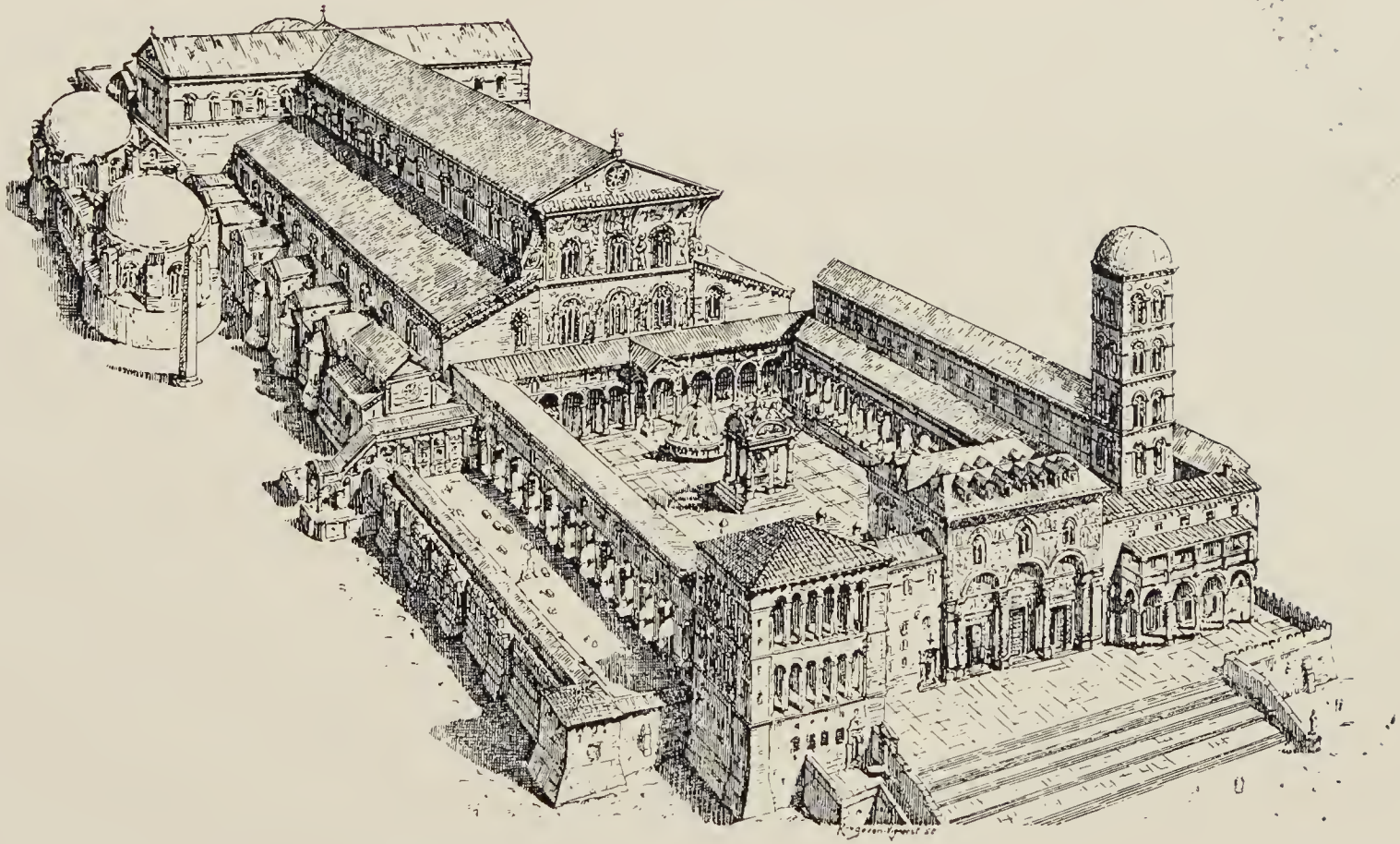
Letarouilly

THE "LEONINA" DISTRICT



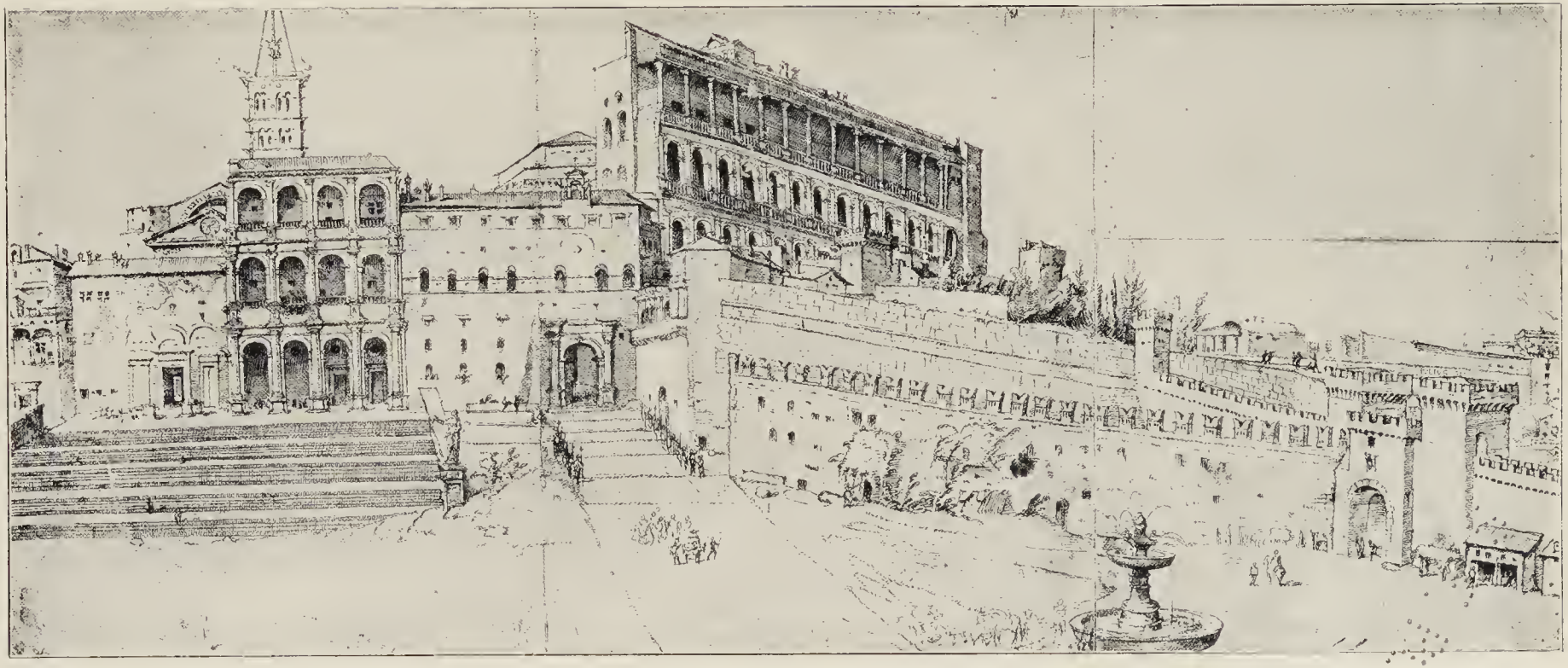
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PLAN OF THE LEONINA



Crostarosa

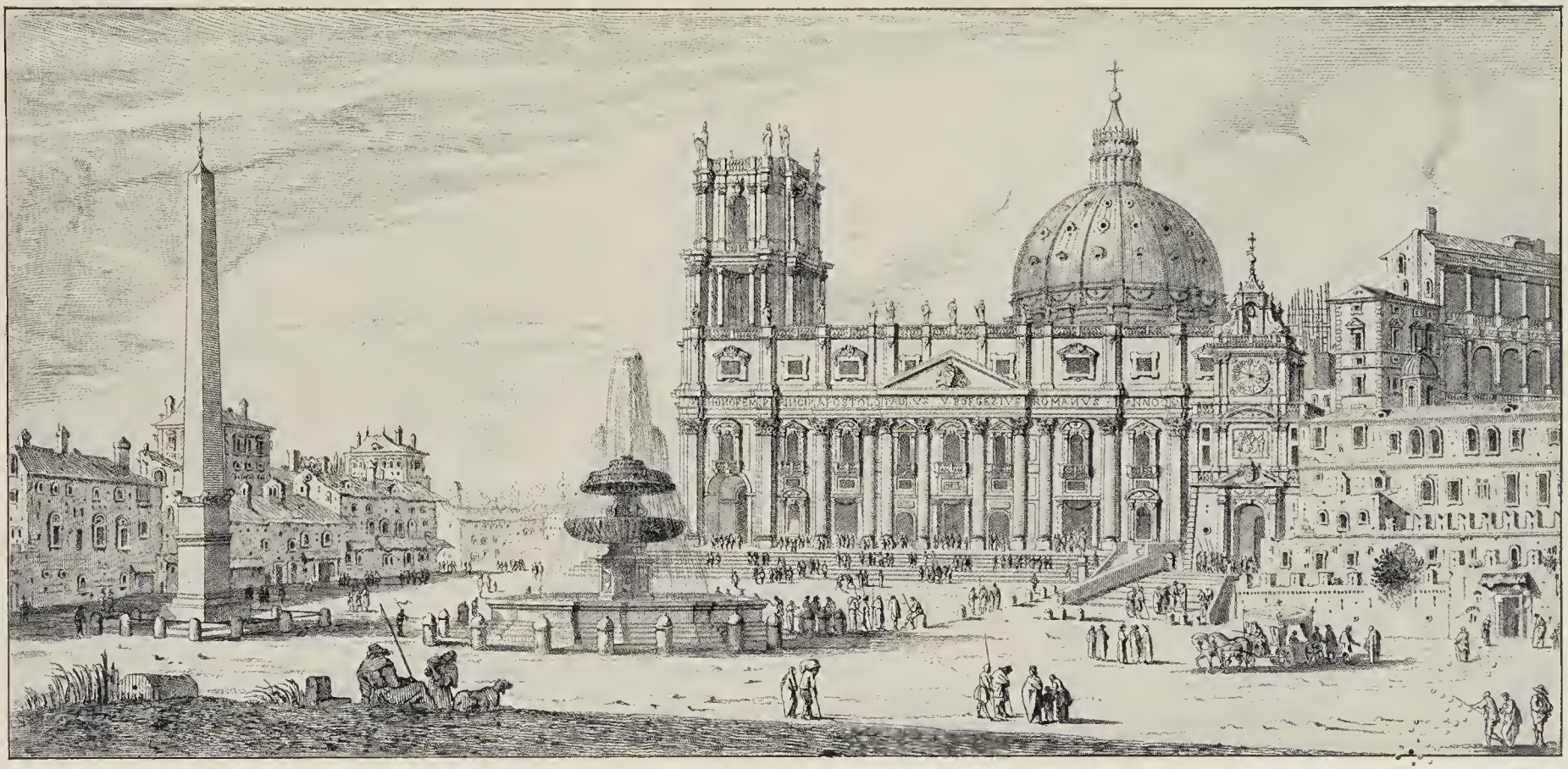
RECONSTRUCTION OF THE OLD BASILICA OF ST. PETER'S



M. v. Heemskerck, 1498–1574 — The old Basilica and the Vatican before Reconstruction

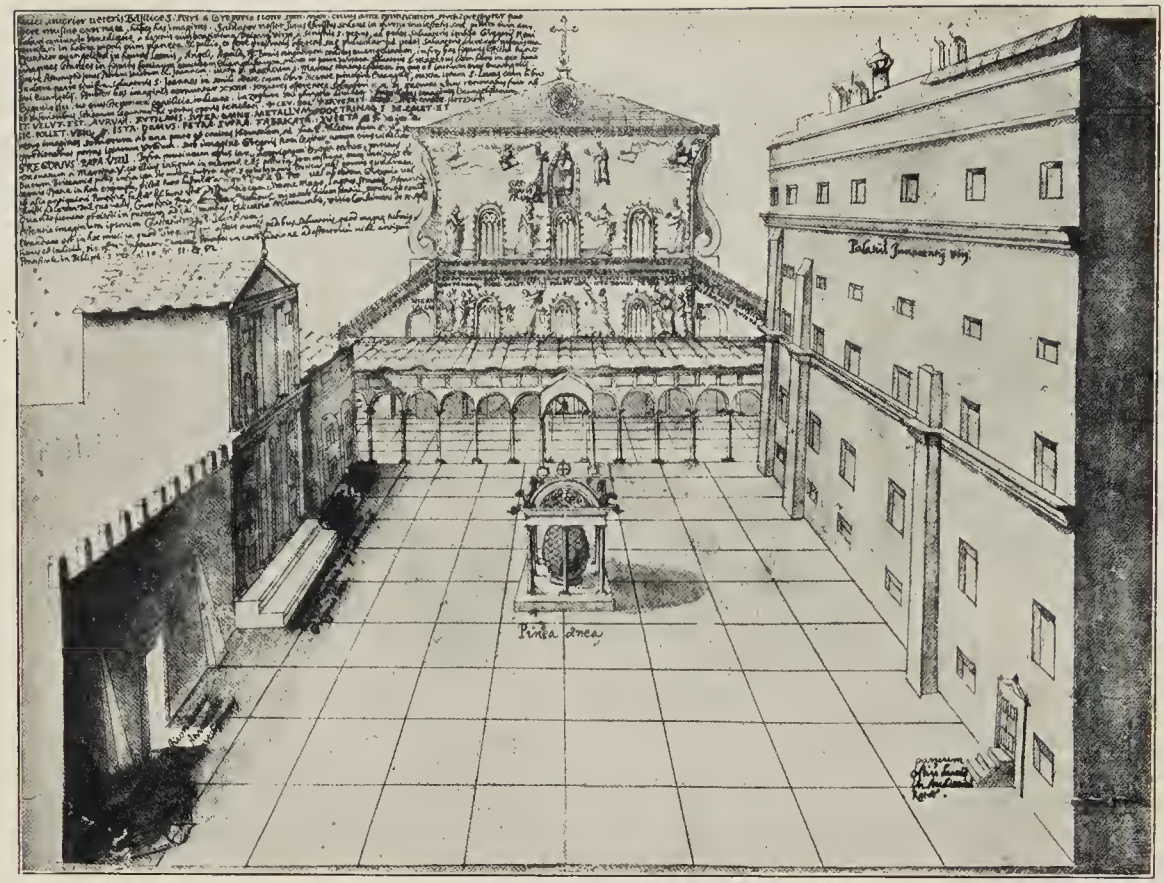


The Holy Father's Benediction in the year of Jubilee, 1575



Israel Silvestre

THE BELFRIES, "ASS'S EARS," OF BERNINI



Domenico Tasselli THE ATRIUM OF THE OLD BASILICA

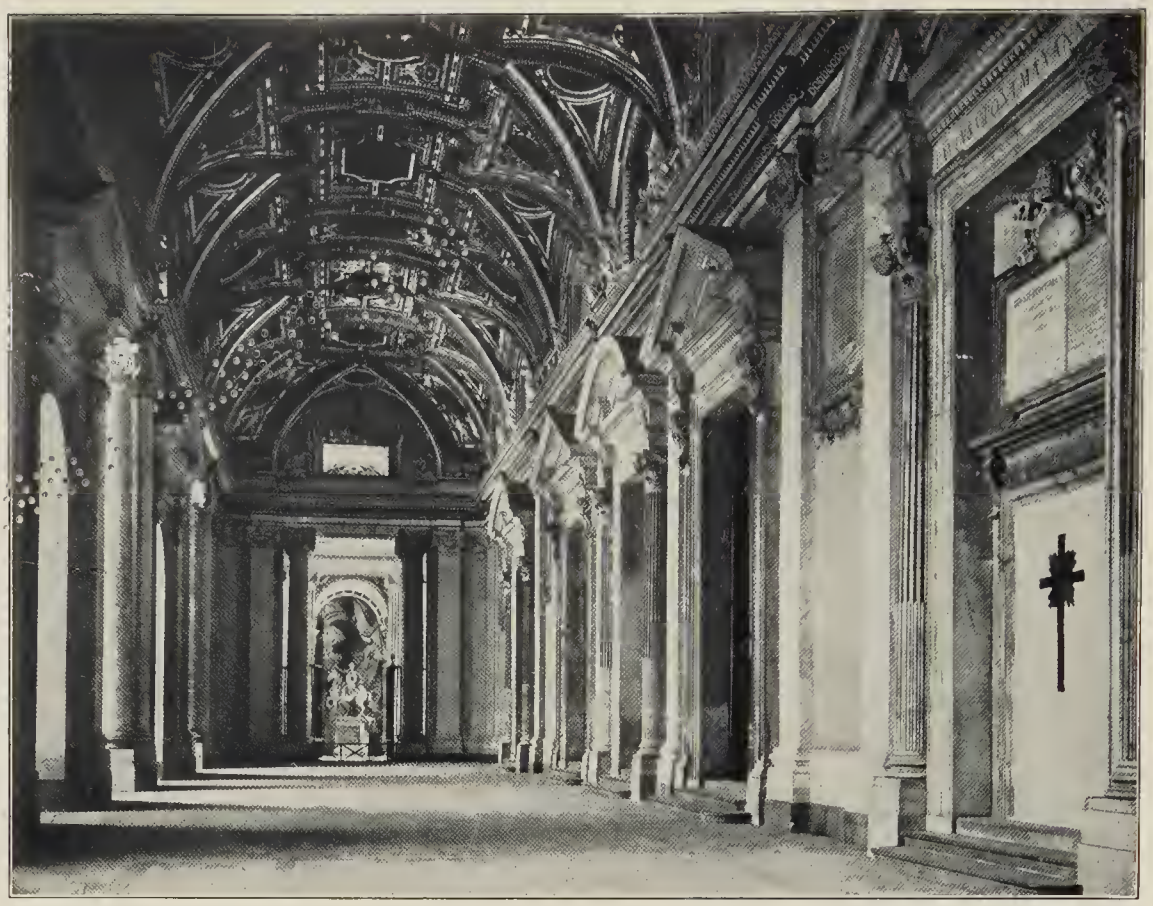


Heemskerck ST. PETER'S IN PROCESS OF RECONSTRUCTION



Fresco in St. Martino ai Monti

THE INTERIOR OF THE OLD BASILICA OF ST. PETER'S



Portico with the Holy Door



Interior: Main Aisle



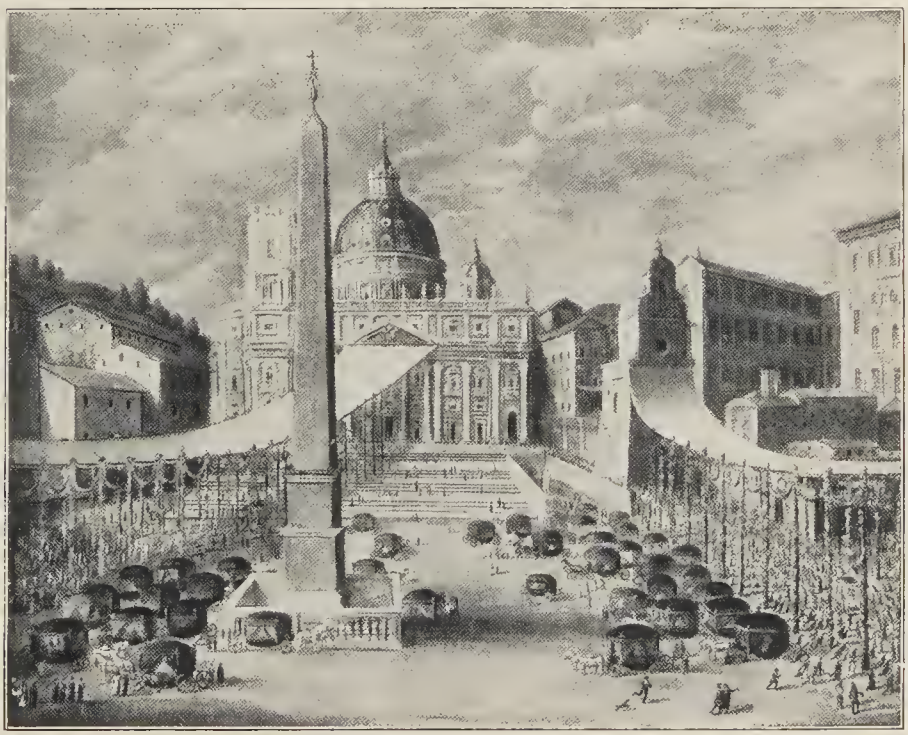
The Piazza of St. Peter's at the Coronation of Sixtus V.

Biblioth. Vatic.

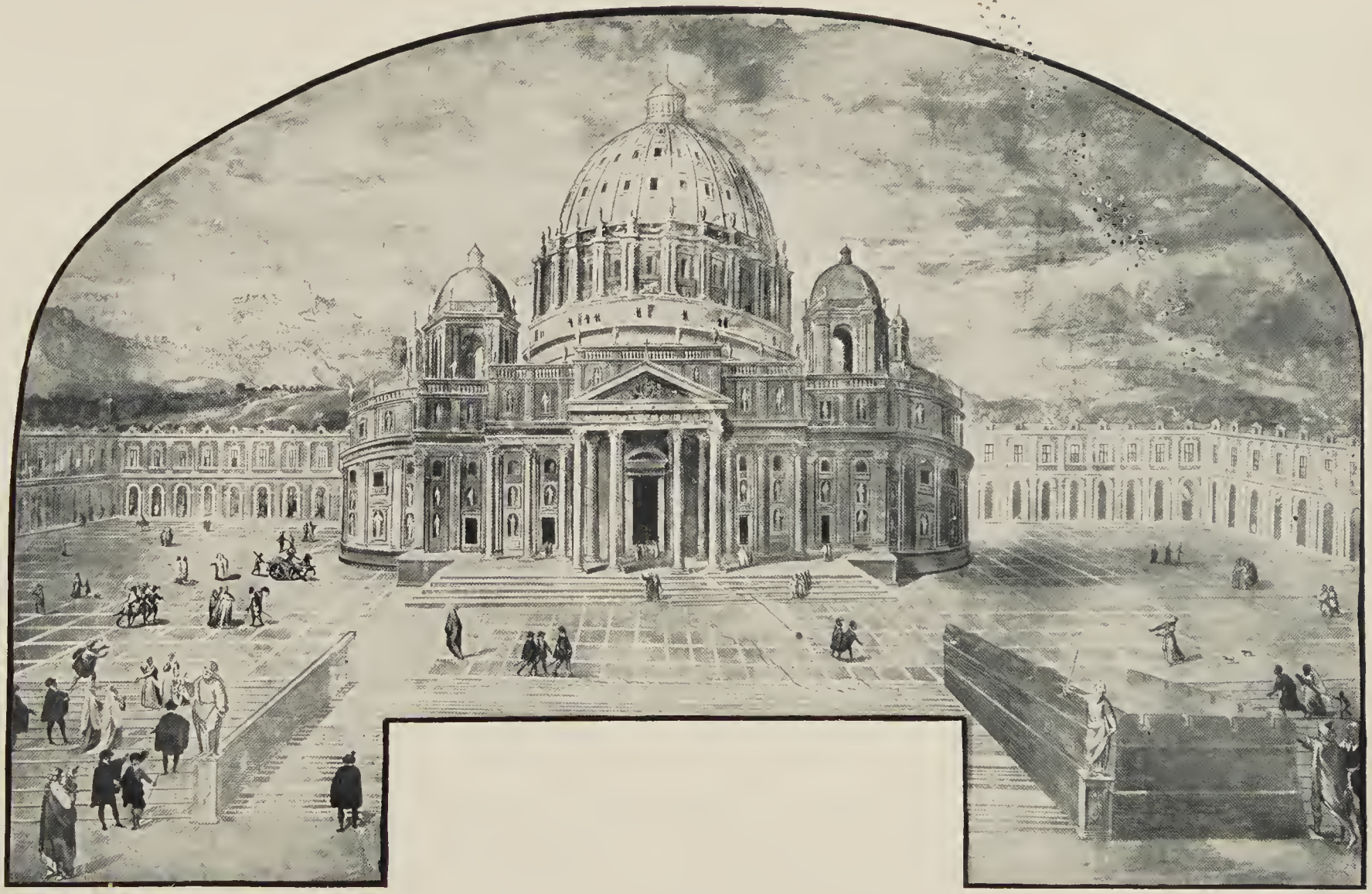


The Obelisk of Sixtus V.

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Festive Decoration (17th Century)

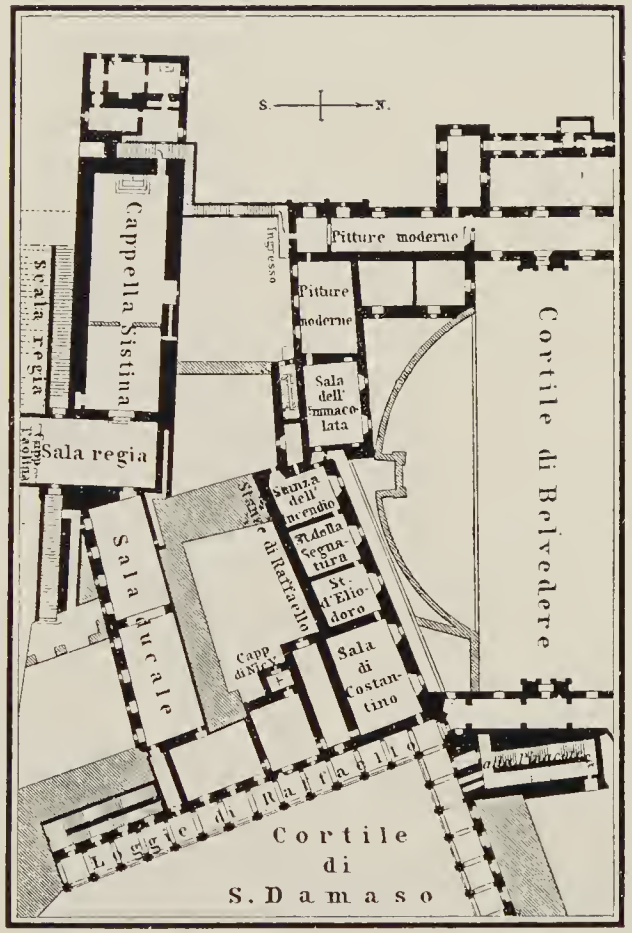


Bascilica as Projected by Michelangelo

Biblioth. Vatican



View of the Piazza of St. Peter's





THE MUSEUMS OF THE VATICAN

From Baedeker's "Central Italy and Rome"



The Garden of the Belvedere



The Courtyard of St. Damasus



The Papal Residence



The Scala Regia





The Swiss Guard



The Sala Ducale



The Sala Regia



The Hall of the Consistory



The Sala Clementina



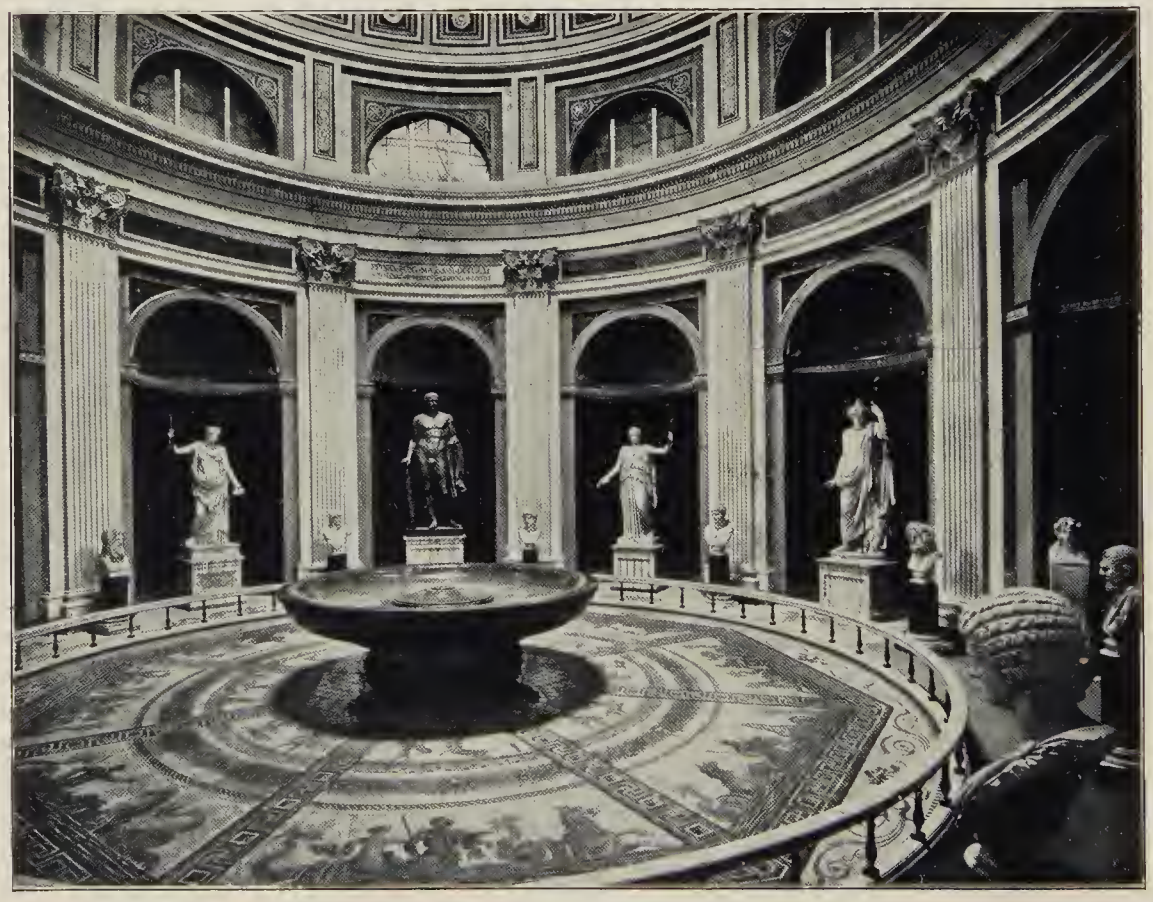
The Throne Room



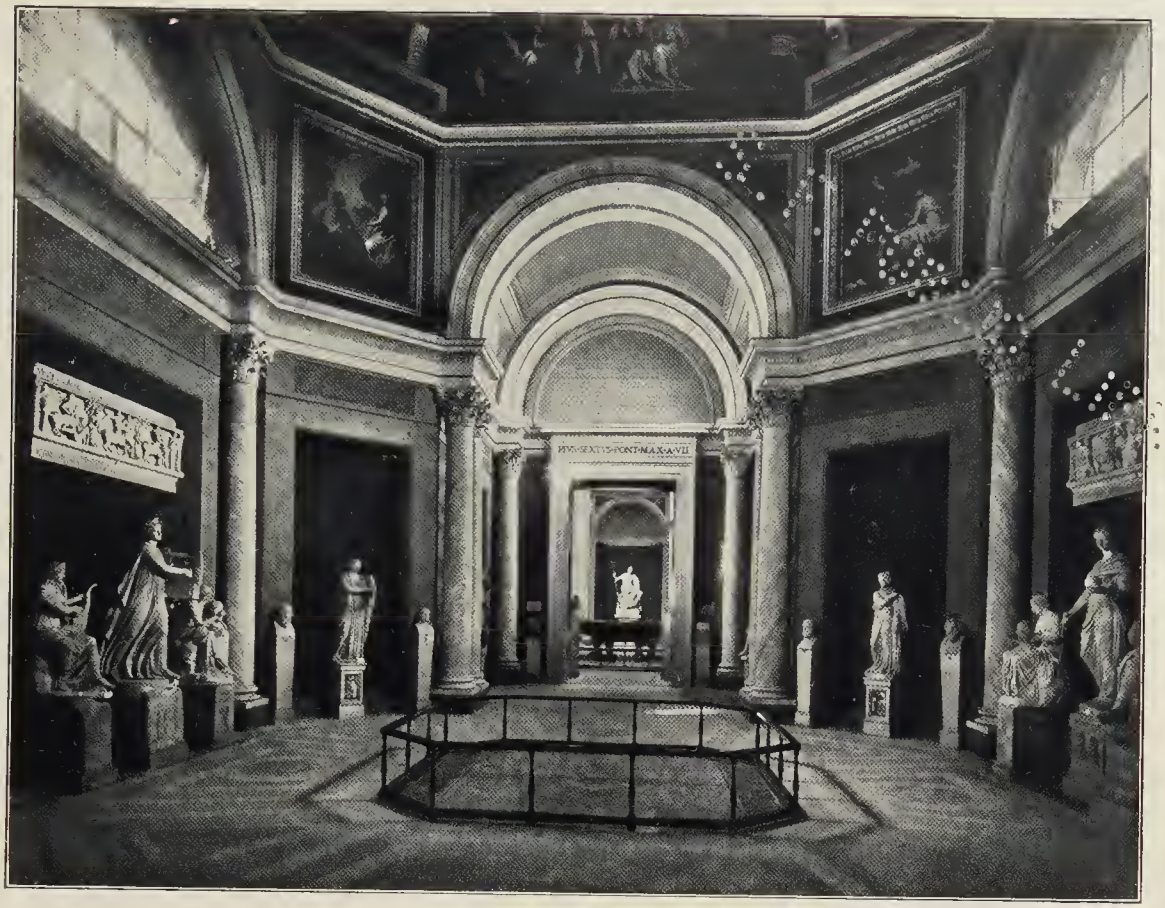
The Holy Father's Library and Private Study



The Hall of the Greek Cross



The Round Hall



The Hall of the Muses



The Hall of the Animals



The Hall of the Statues



The Museo Chiaramonti



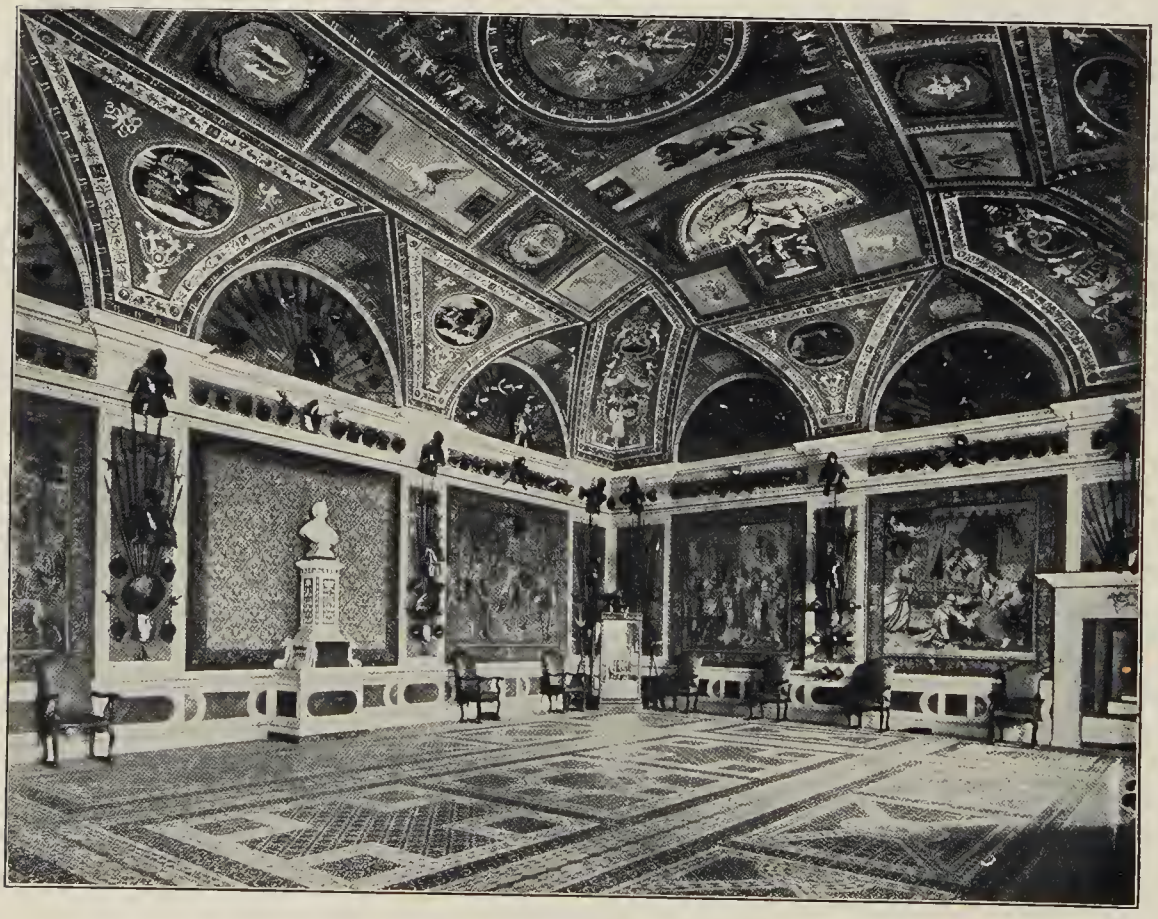
The Hall of the Candelabra



The Braccio Nuovo



The Hall of the Lives of the Saints



The Hall of the Popes



The Hall of the Blessed Virgin



The Hall of the Fine Arts



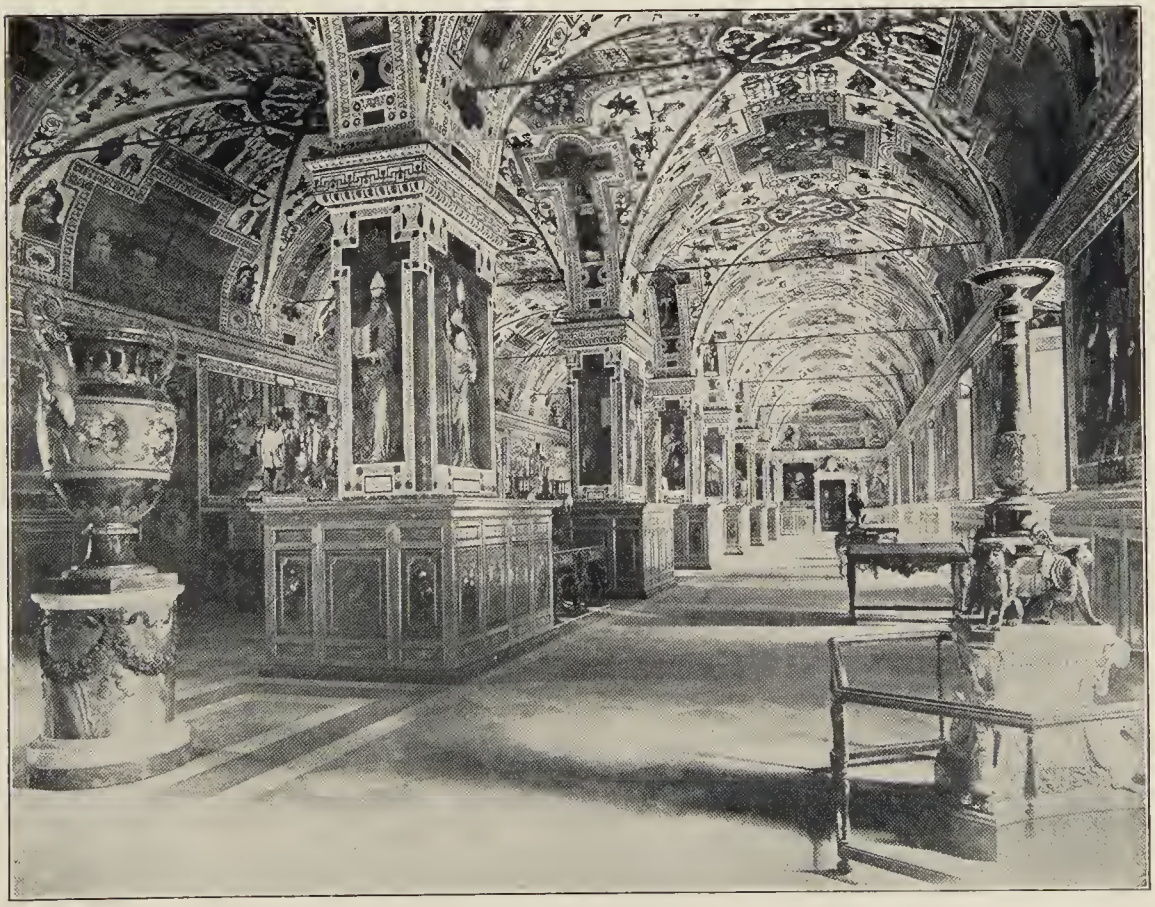
The Sala del Credo



The Library: Sala Sistina



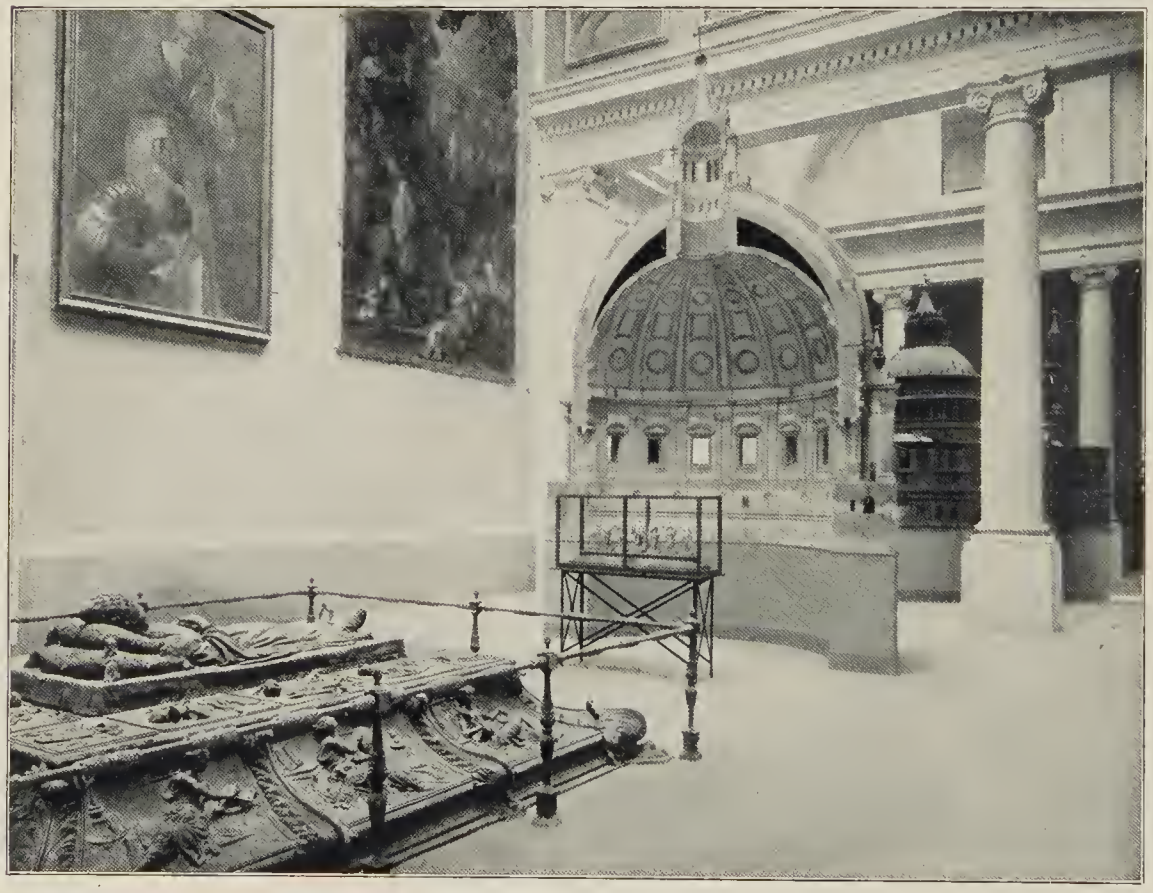
THE LIBRARY



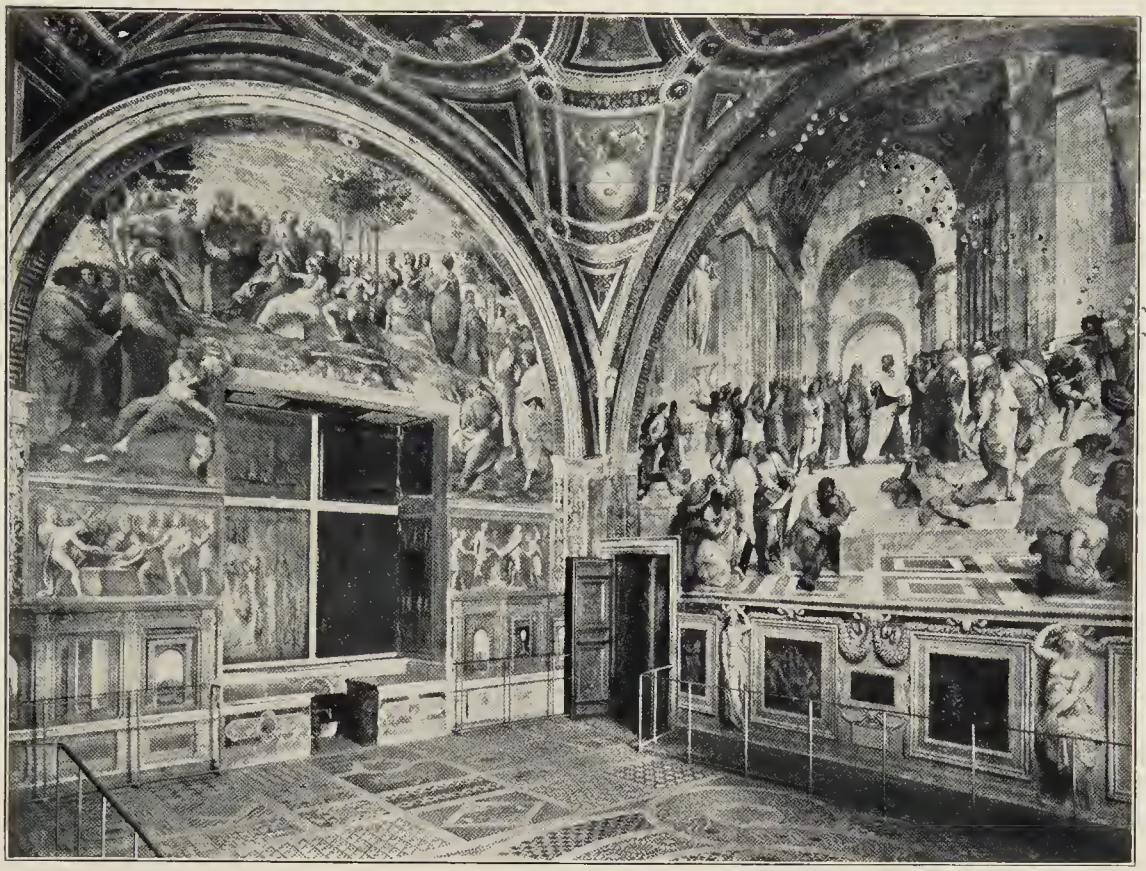
THE LIBRARY



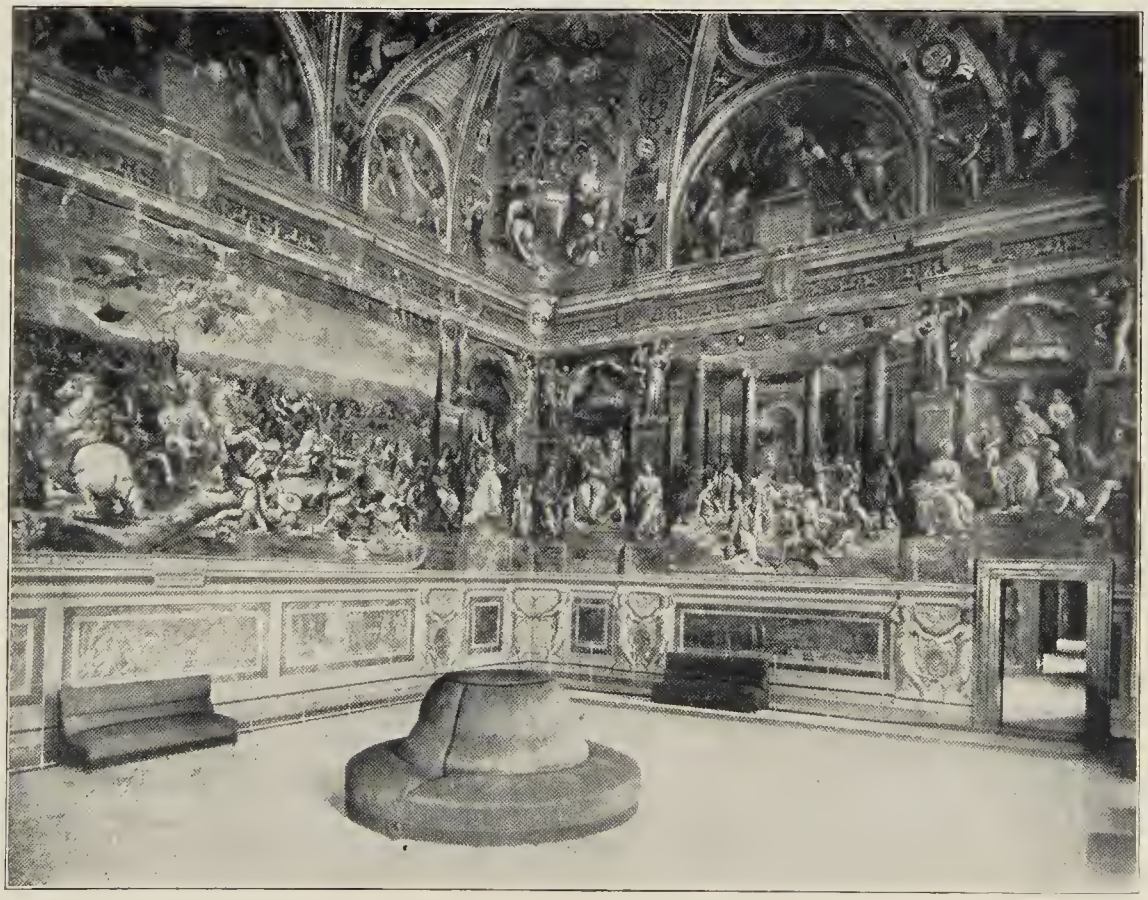
The Picture Gallery



The Museum Petrinum



THE STANZE OF RAPHAEL



THE STANZE OF RAPHAEL IN THE HALL OF CONSTANTINE



The Gallery of the Maps



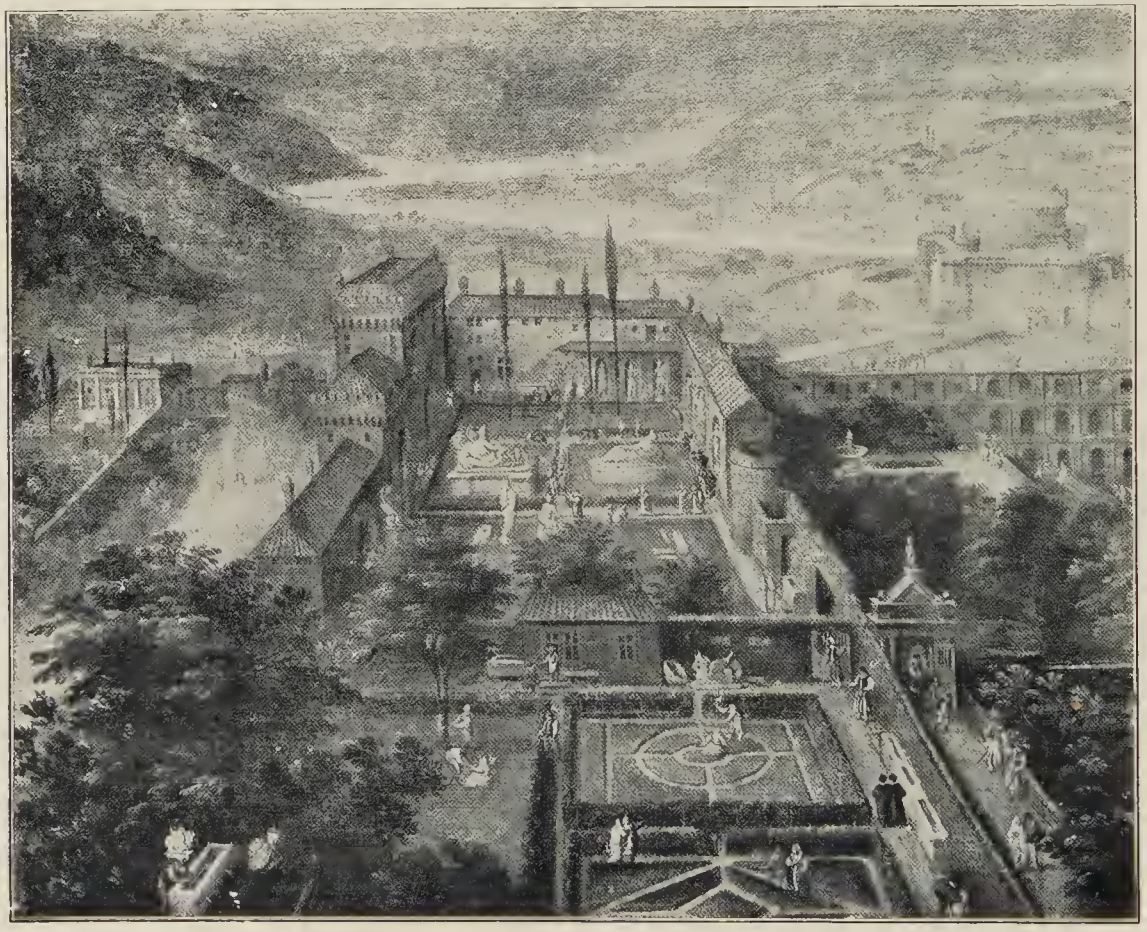
The Loggia of Raphael



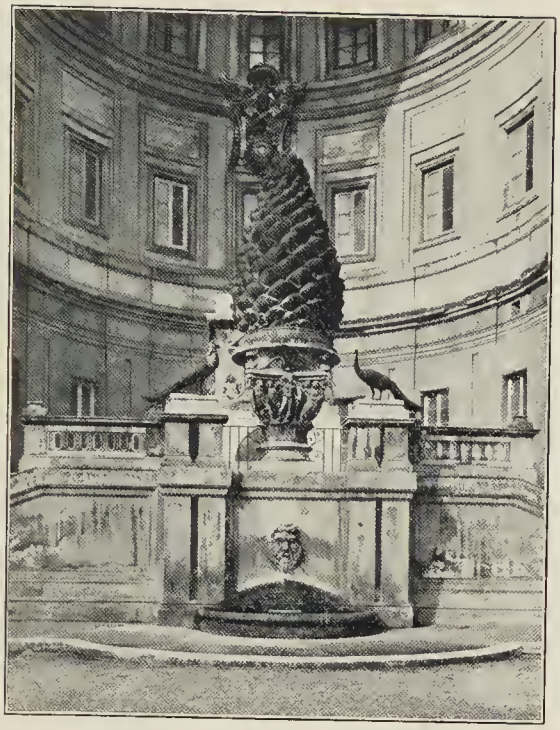
INTERIOR OF THE SISTINE CHAPEL WITH THE CHOIR SCREEN

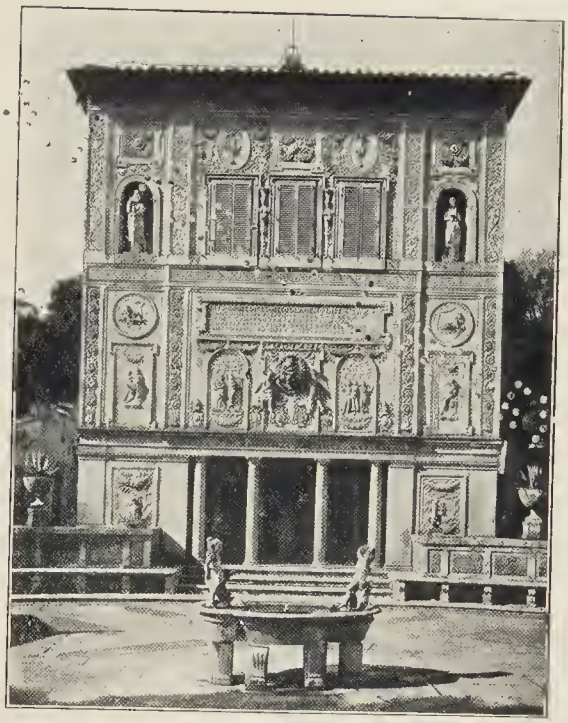


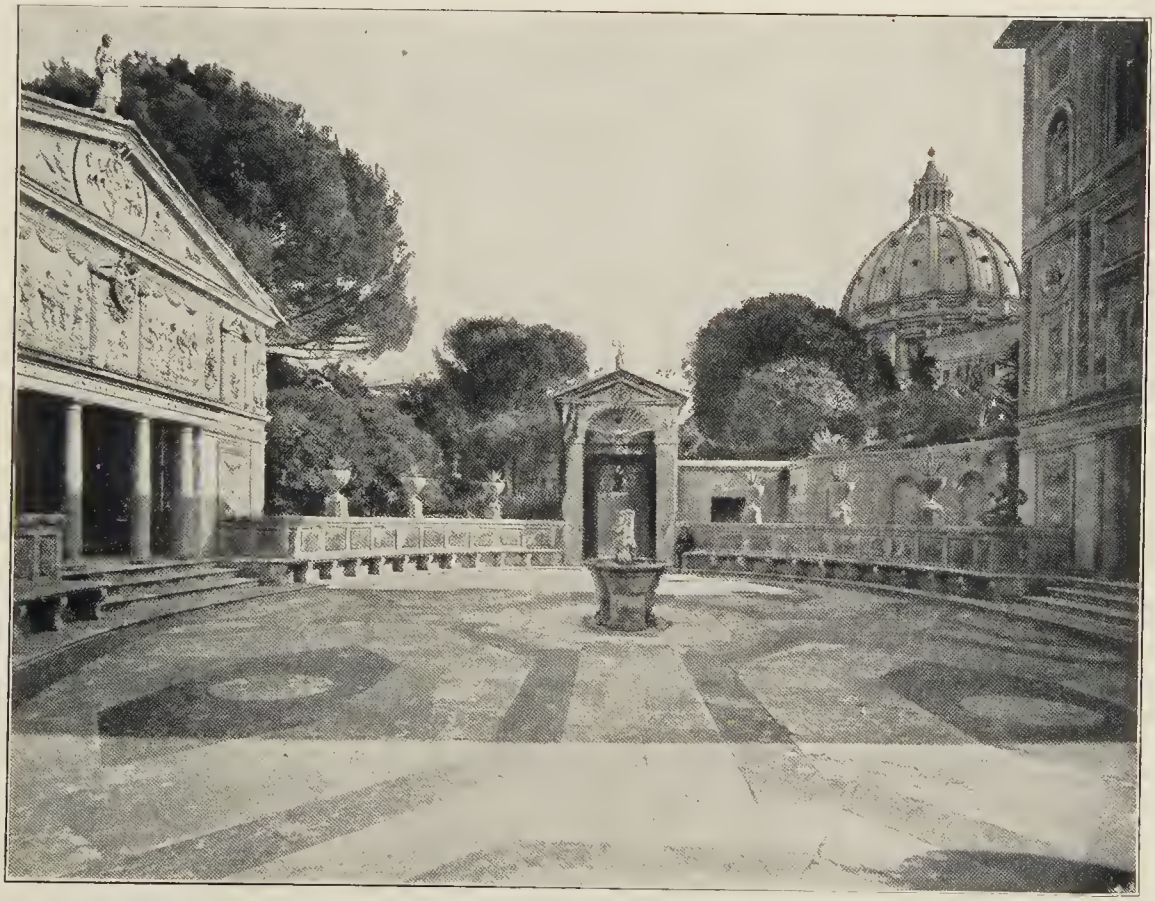
The Belvedere and the Vatican Gardens



The Ancient Belvedere with the Statues in the Garden







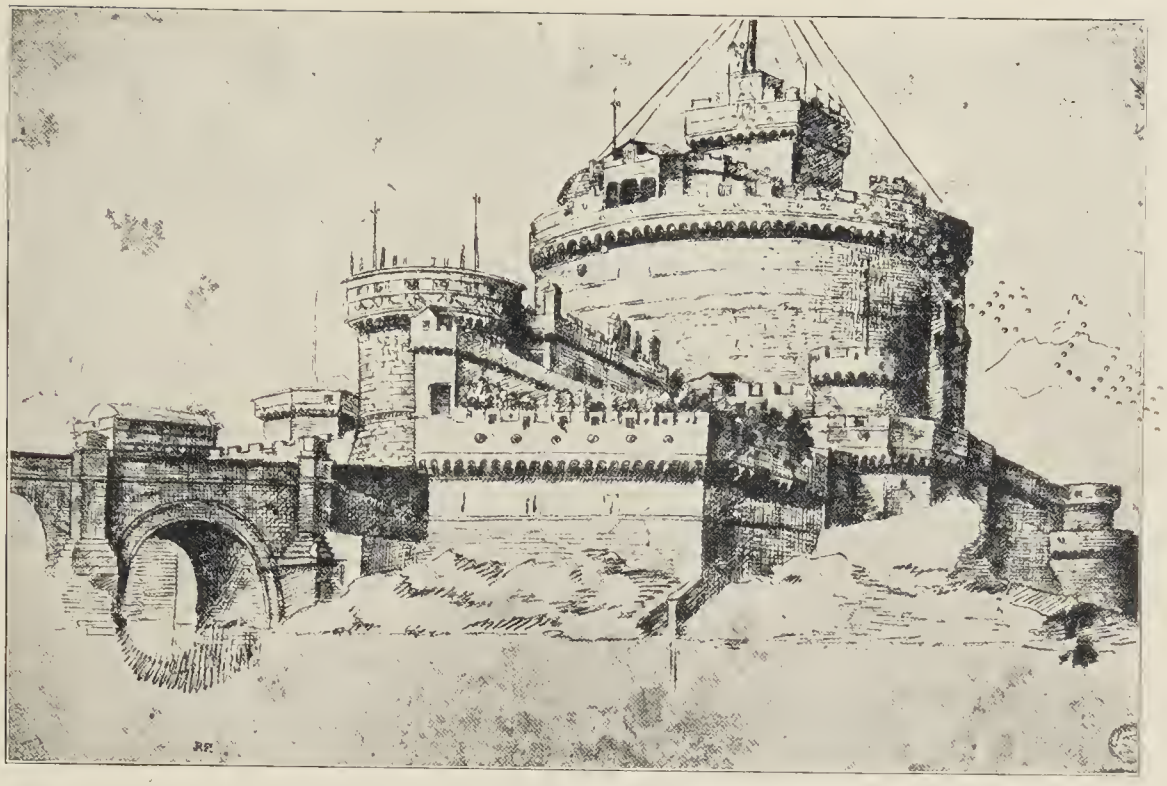
1. The Belvedere with the Pine Cone and Peacocks formerly in the Castle of Sant' Angelo
2 and 3. The Villa of Pius IV.



THE CASTLE OF SANT' ANGELO



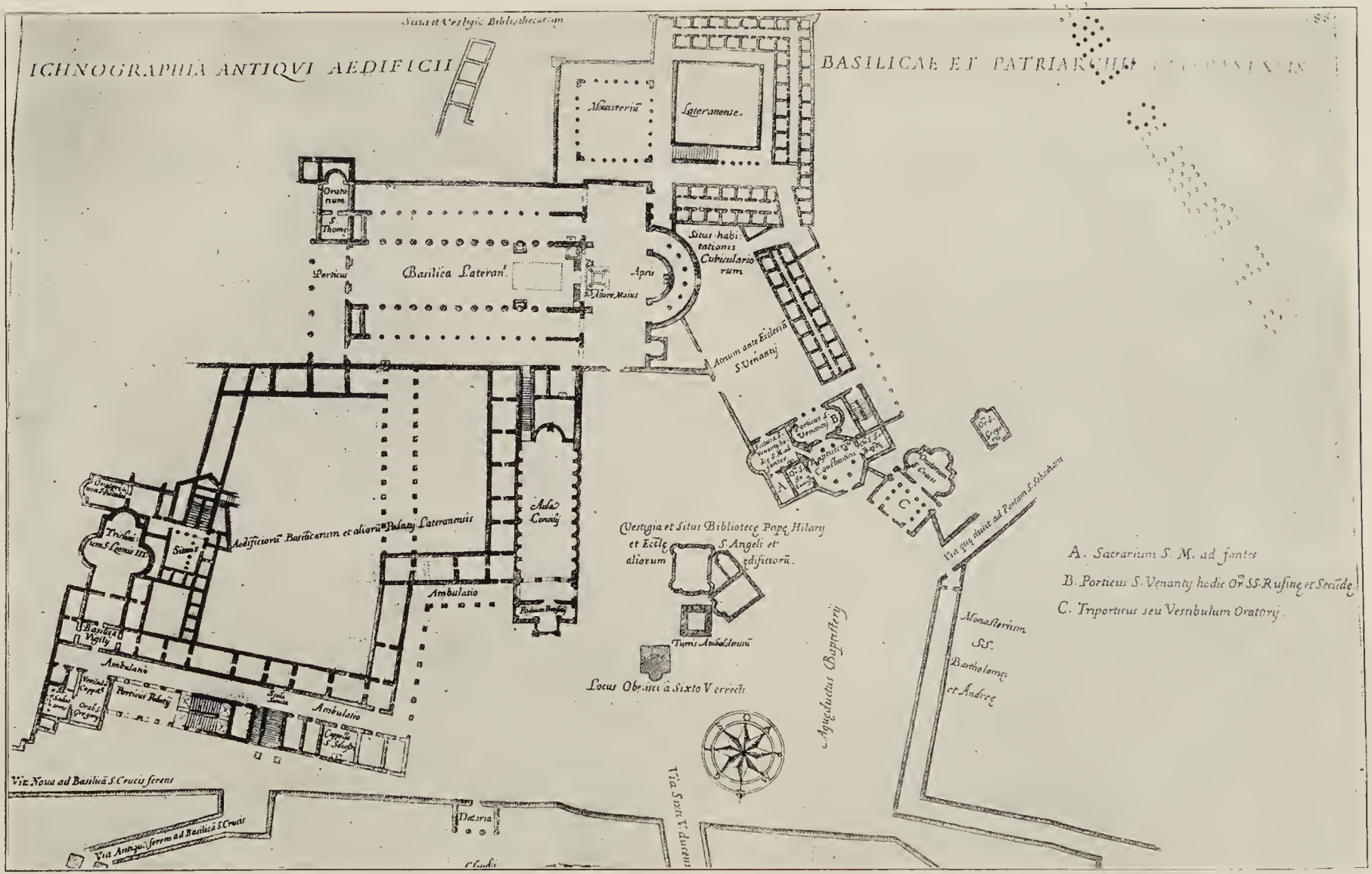
Cruyl, Lievin VIEW OF SANT' ANGELO, A.D. 1665



The Tower of Alexander VI.



The Castle of Sant' Angelo: Interior



Rasponi

PLAN OF THE MEDIAEVAL LATERAN.



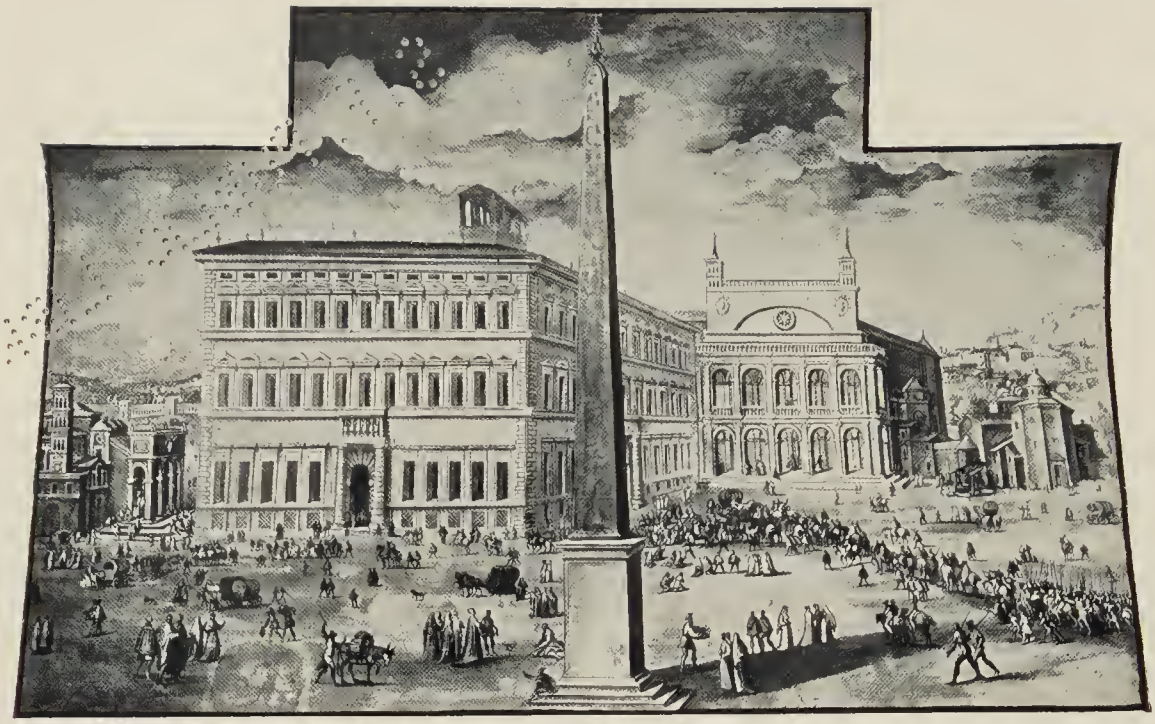
The Lateran in Olden Days



The Square in front of the Lateran with the Statue of Marcus Aurelius



The Loggia of Benediction of Boniface VIII.



The Lateran in the 16th Century — *Biblioth. Vatic.*



Poussin, G. 1613-1675 — The Lateran: East Side



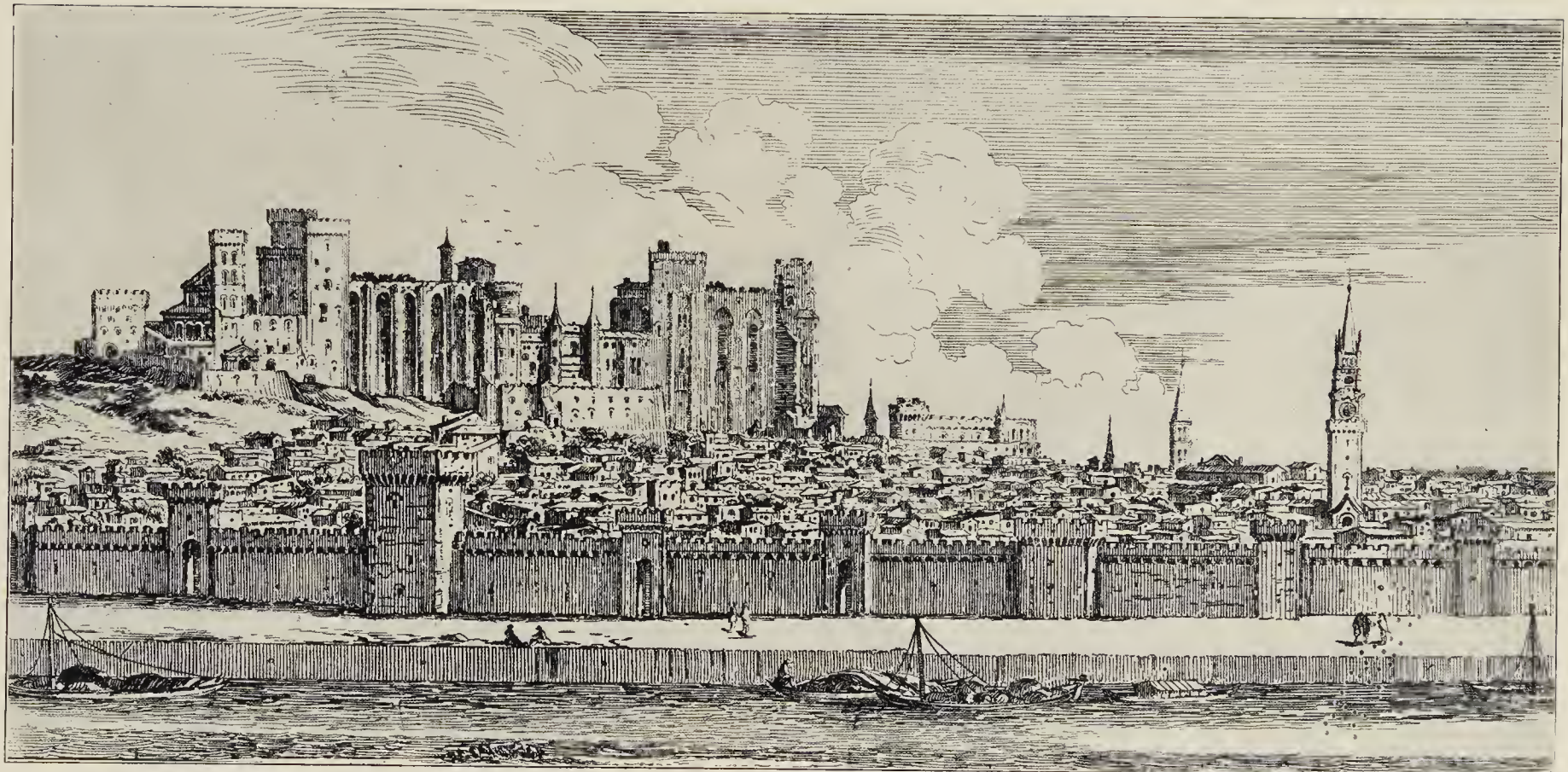
The Lateran Palace and Side Entrance of the Basilica



The Façade of the Basilica

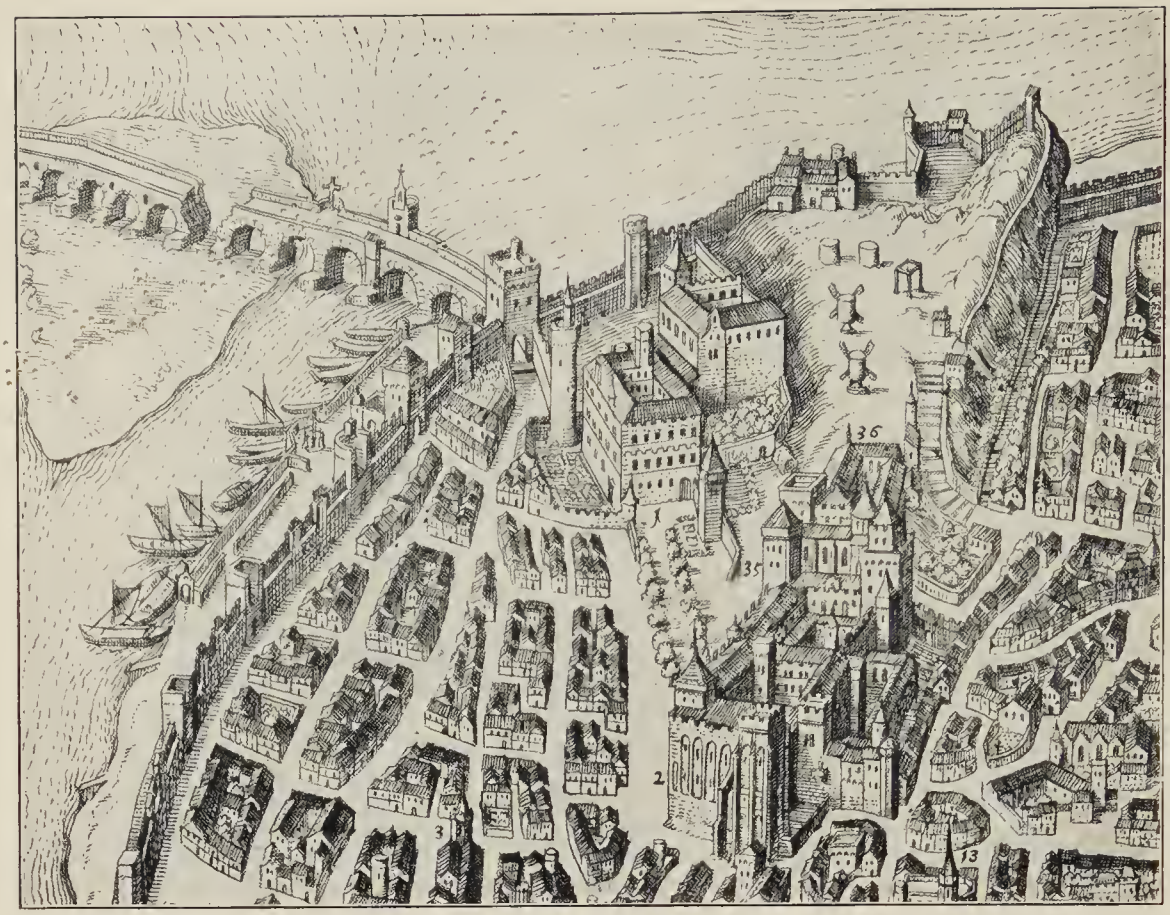


AVIGNON: PLAN OF THE PAPAL PALACE
A–G. Constructions of Benedict XII. H–K. Constructions of Clement VI.



Israel Silvestre

AVIGNON



Merian, Detail AVIGNON

1. The Small Palace 2. The Pope's Castle. 3. The Cathedral of Notre Dame.



THE QUIRINAL: PALAZZO DELLA CONSULTA



The Quirinal Palace with the Fontana di Monte Cavallo



The Quirinal: The Court of Honour



Palazzo della Cancelleria



The Villa of Pope Julius: The Façade towards the Courtyard



The Papal University, with the Church of St. Ivo



Nymphaeum
The Villa of Pope Julius



Museum Petrinum



Viterbo : The Archiepiscopal Palace with the Loggia
(13th Century)



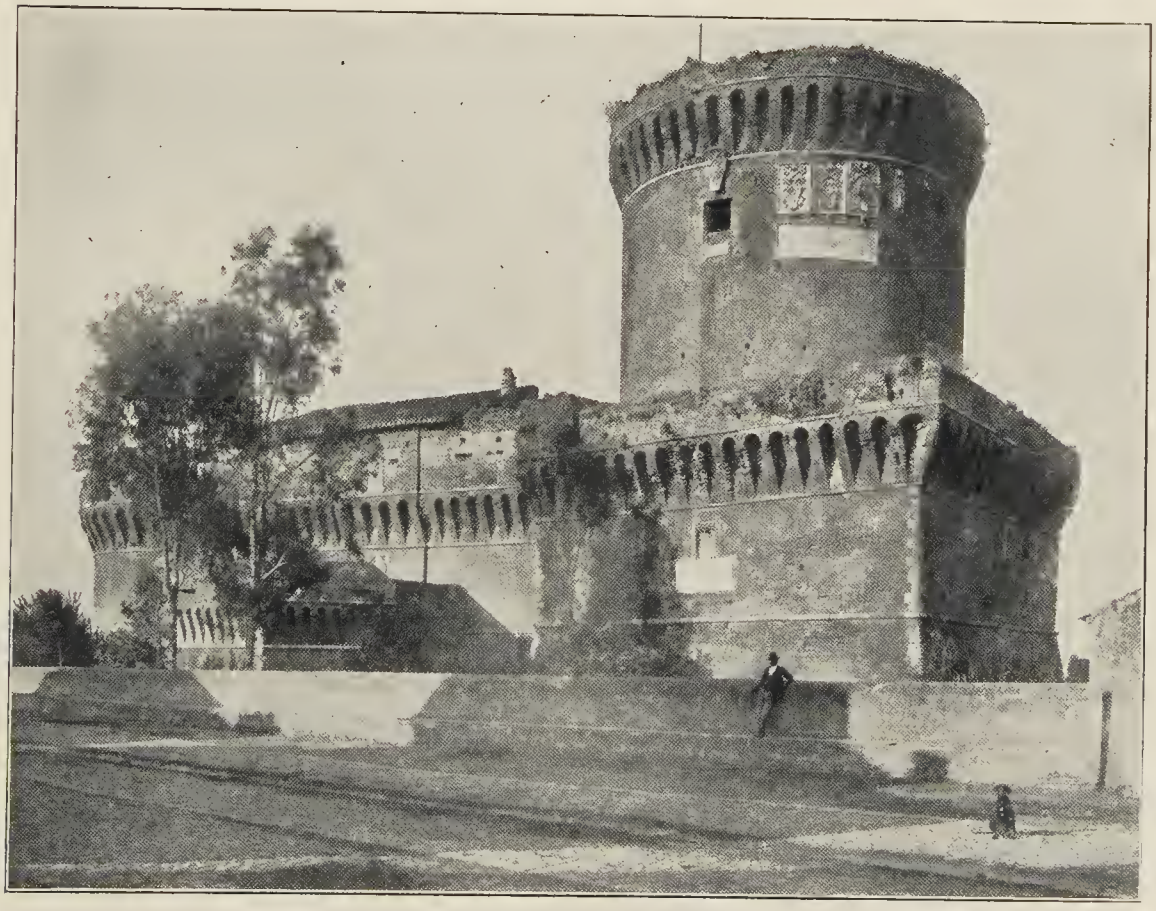
Sulmona : The Hermitage of Celestine V.



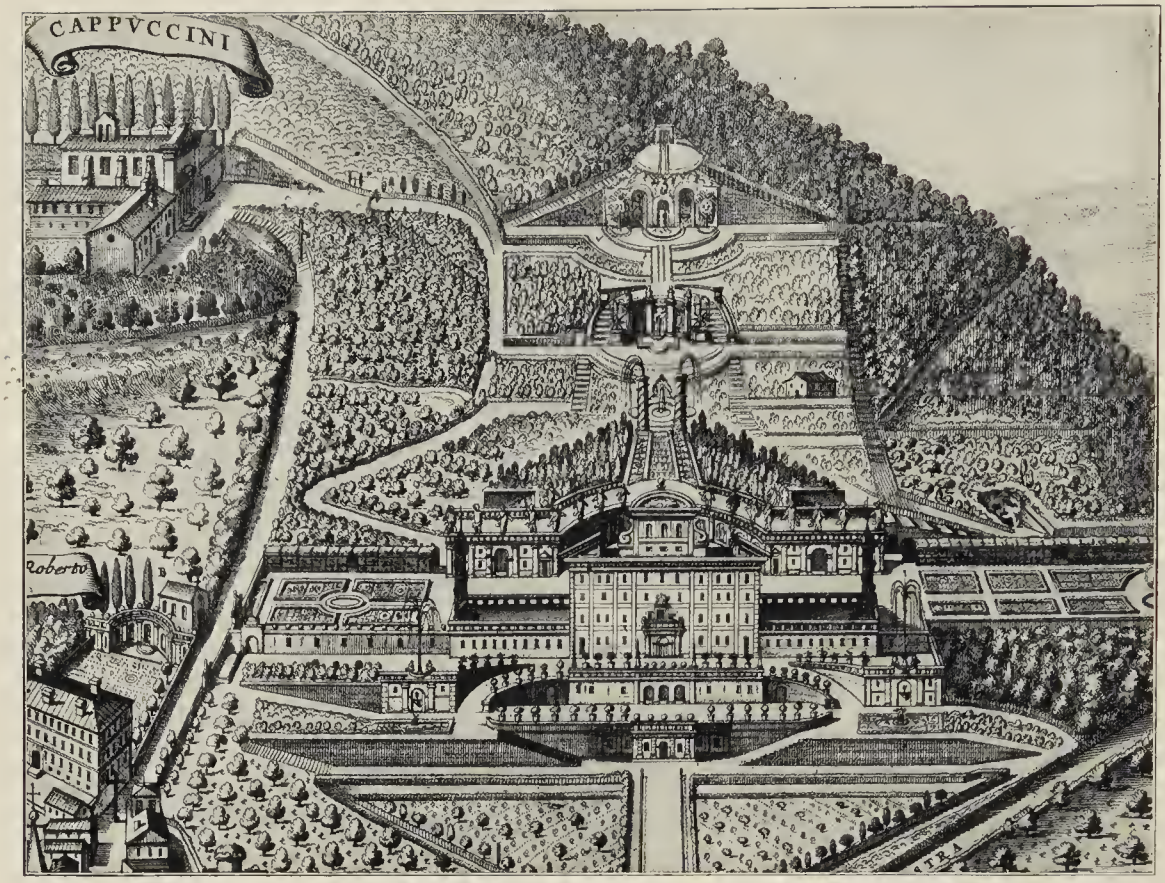
The Tower of Leo



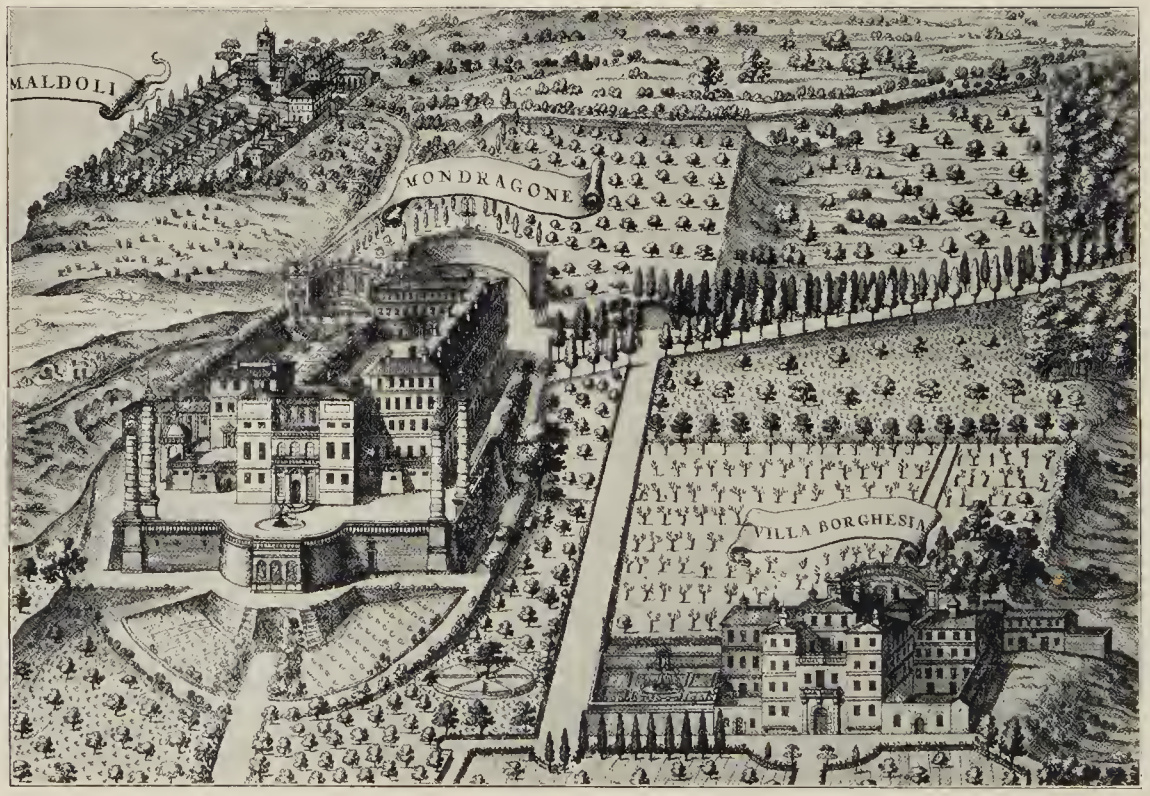
Tivoli: The Mediaeval Castle



Ostia: The Castle of Julius II.



FRASCATI: THE VILLA ALDOBRANDINI



FRASCATI: THE VILLA MONDRAGONE. THE VILLA BORGHESE



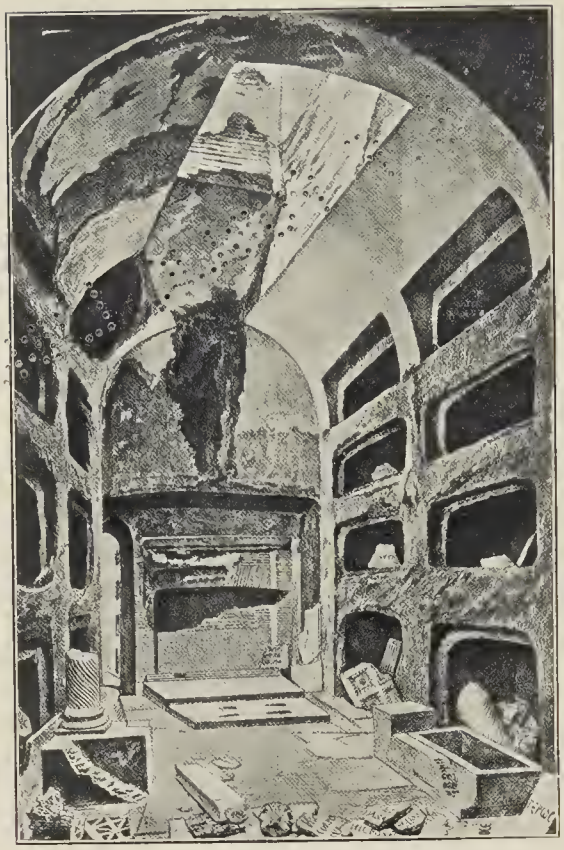
Anagni : The Castle of Boniface VIII.



Castel Gandolfo : General View



Castel Gandolfo : The Pope's Villa



Tombs of the Popes in the Catacombs of Callistus



The Chapel of Pope Cornelius



The Vatican Grottos



Tomb of Gregory V. *Vatican Grottos*



Tomb of Clement II. *Bamberg*



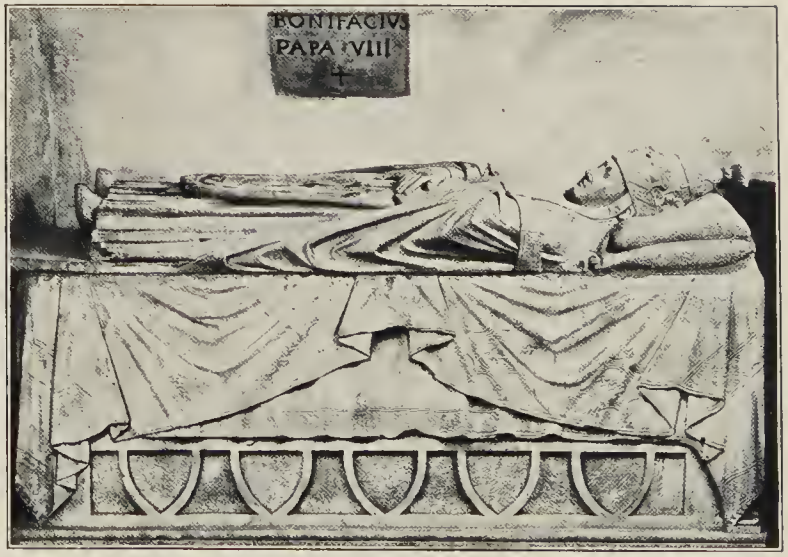
TOMB OF ADRIAN IV. *Vatican Grottos*



TOMB OF URBAN VI.



TOMB OF CALIXTUS III.



Arnolfo di Cambio TOMB OF BONIFACE VIII.



Tomb of Nicholas V.



G. Dalmata

Tomb of Paul II.



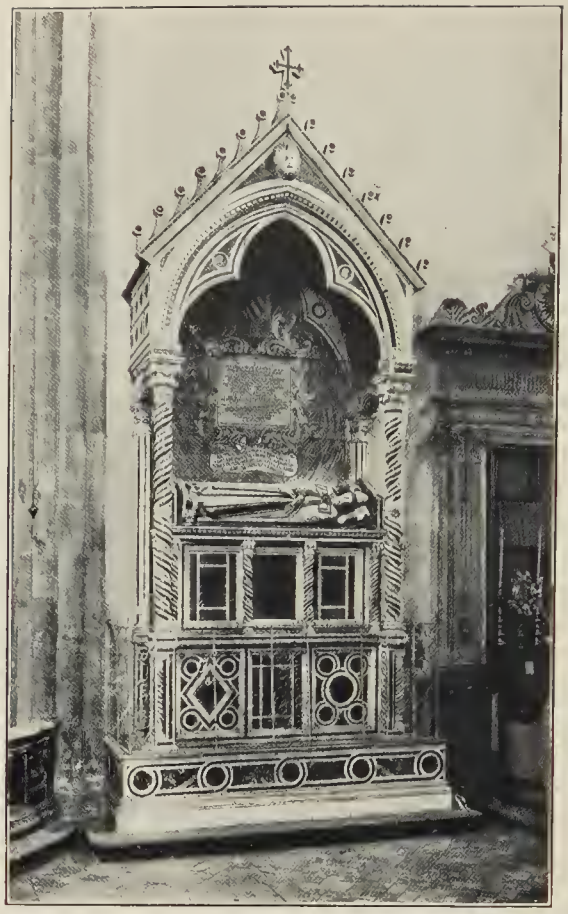
Tomb of Marcellus II.



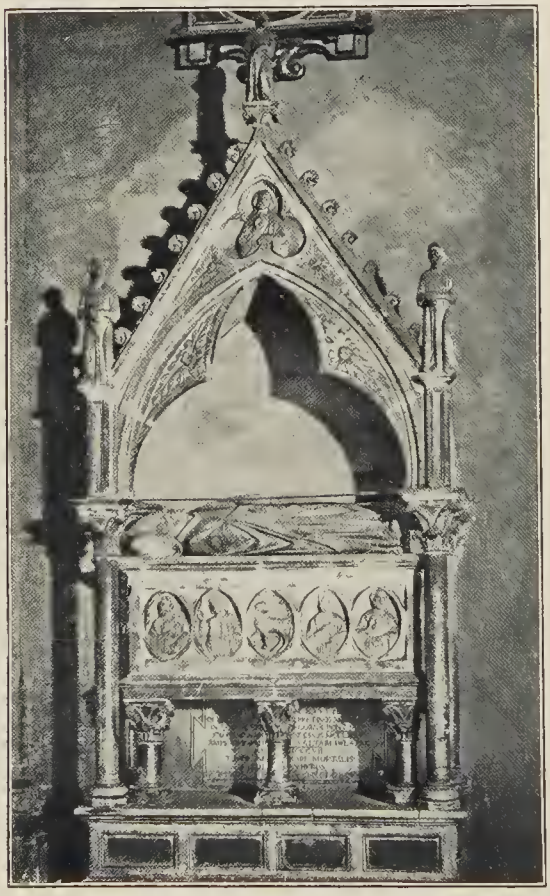
Tomb of Innocent IX.



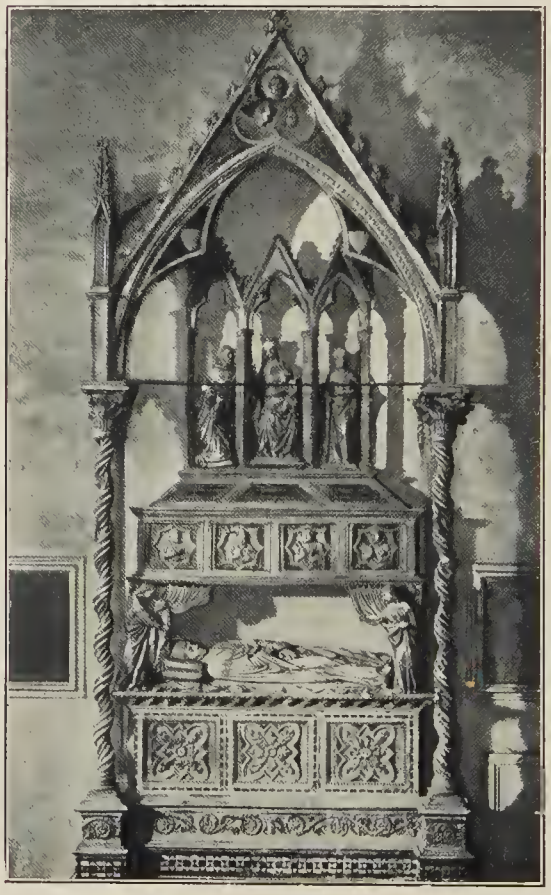
TOMB OF CLEMENT V. *Viterbo*



TOMB OF ADRIAN V. *Viterbo*

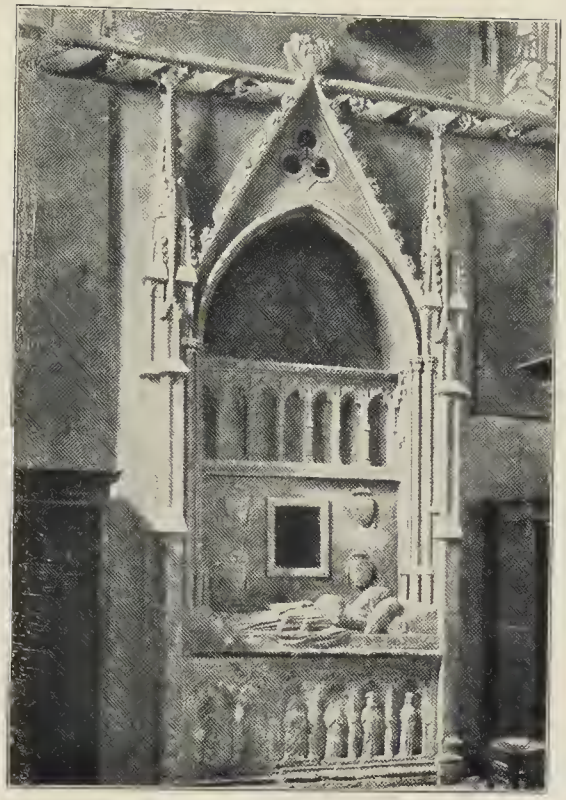


TOMB OF GREGORY X. *Arezzo*



Giov. Pisano *Perugìa*

TOMB OF BENEDICT XI.



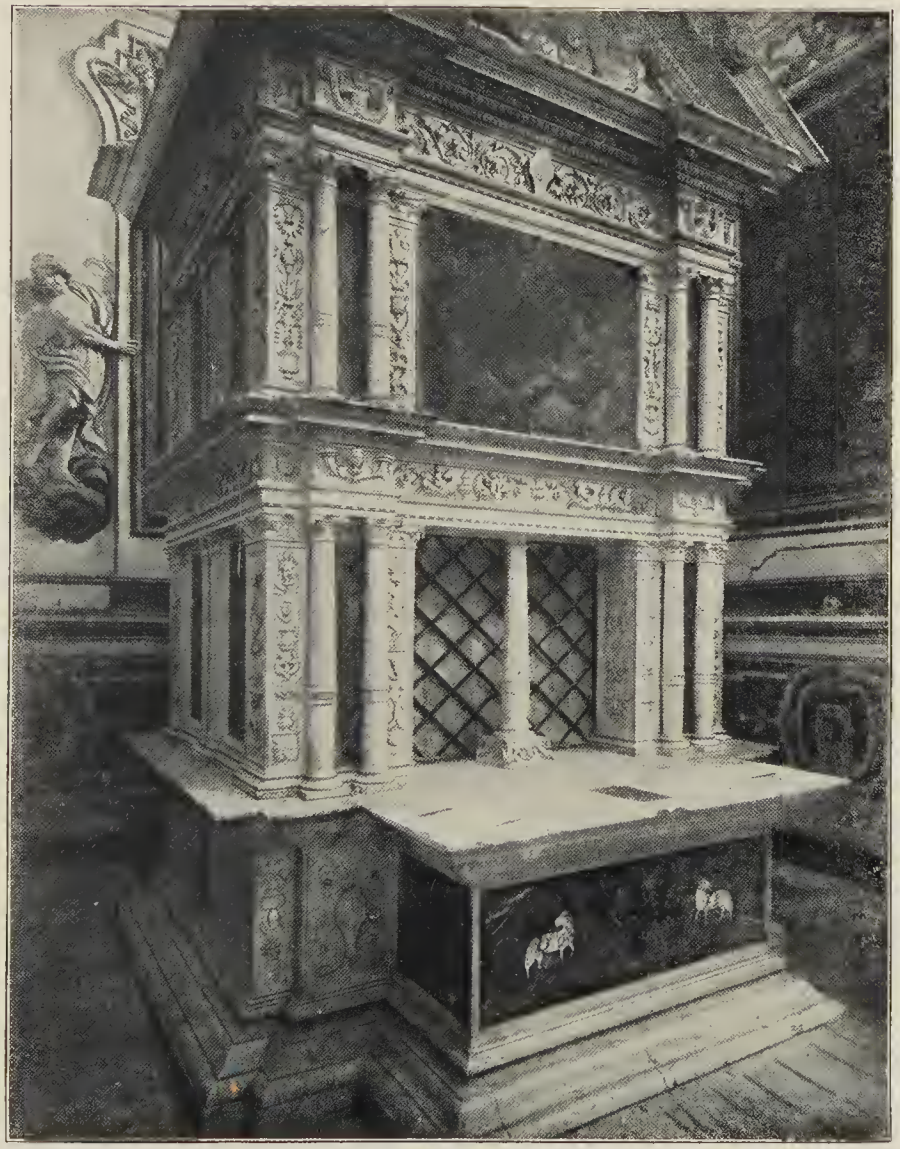
Tomb of Benedict XII. *Avignon*



Tomb of John XXII. *Avignon*



P. P. Olivieri, 1584 Tomb of Gregory XI. *Rome, S. Francesca Romana*



Girolamo di Vincenzo TOMB OF CELESTINE V. *Aquila*



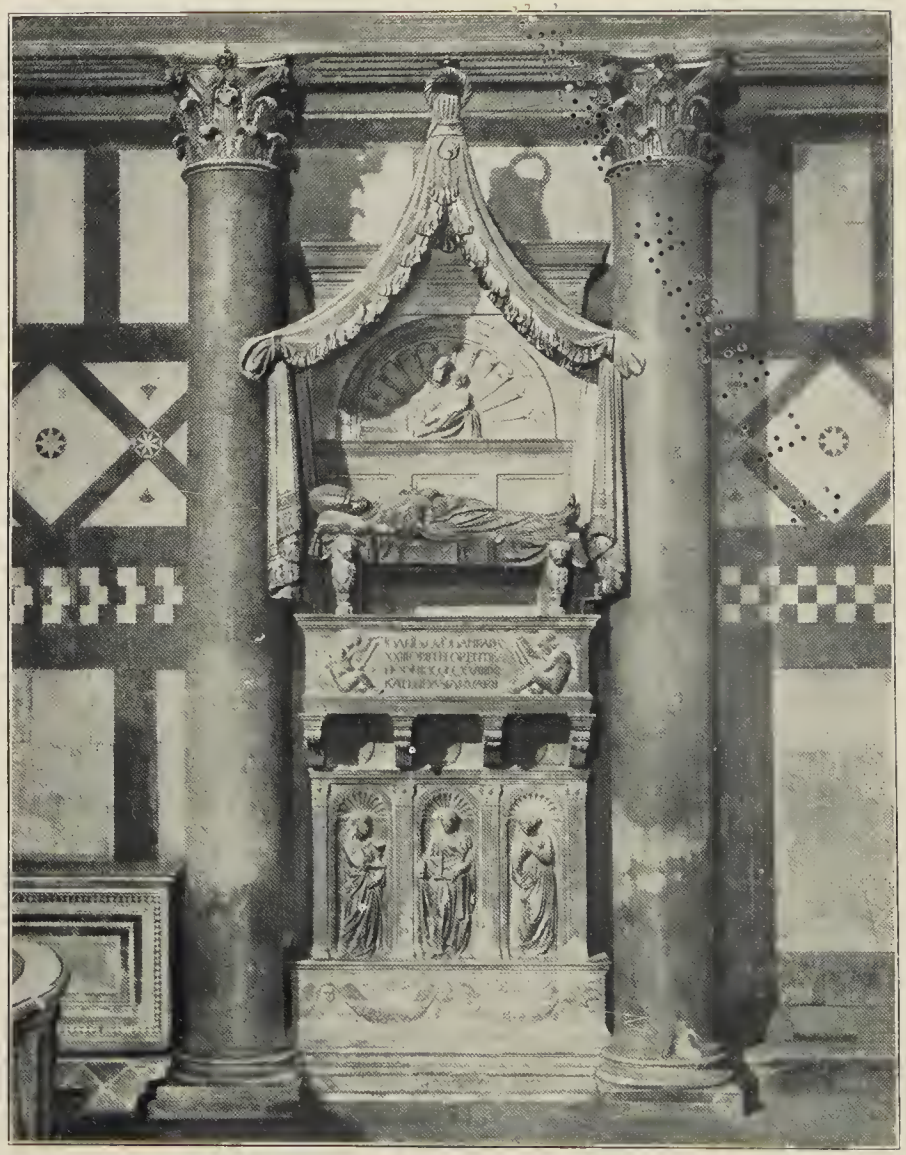
TOMB OF HONORIUS IV. *Rome, Aracoeli*



Simone Ghlini TOMB OF MARTIN V. *Basilica Lateran*



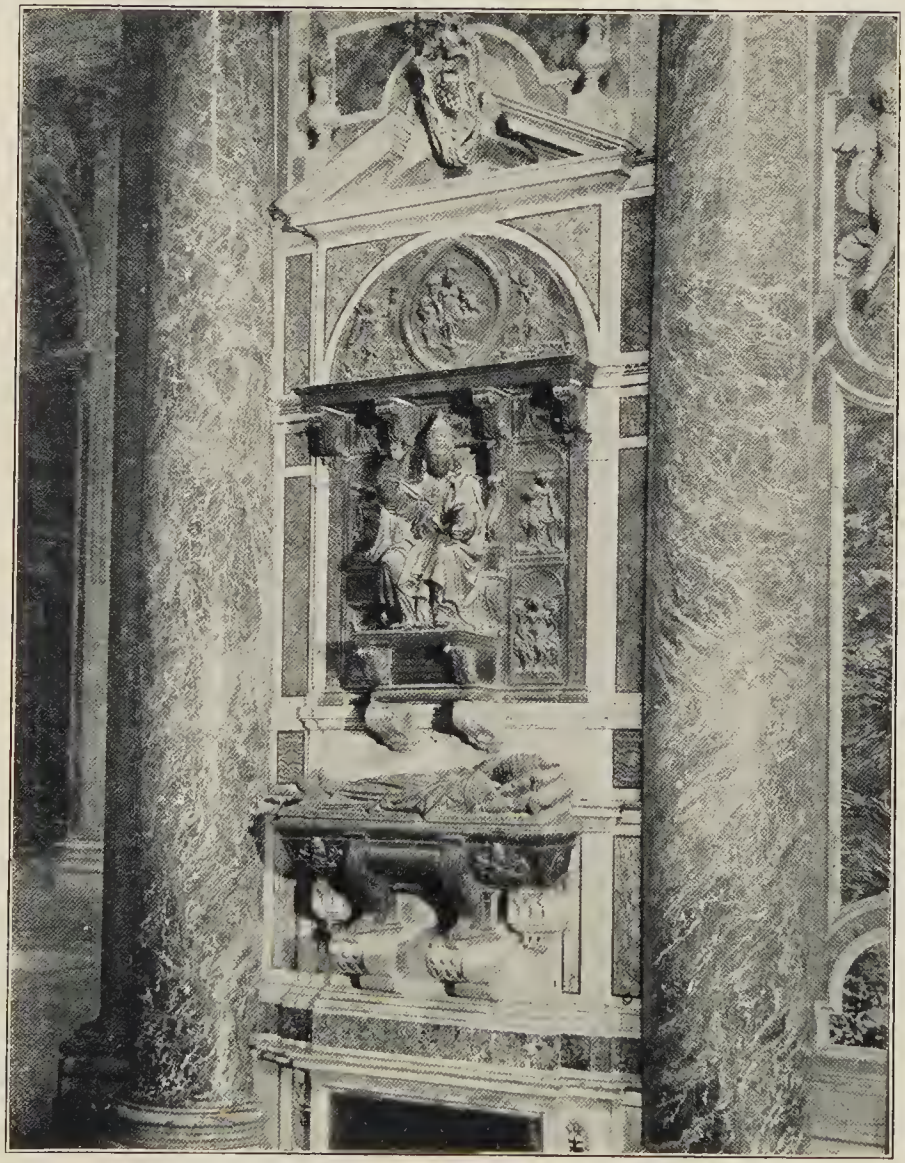
TOMB OF EUGENE IV. *Rome, S. Salvatore in Lauro*



Donatello-Michelozzi TOMB OF JOHN XXIII. *Florence, Baptistery*



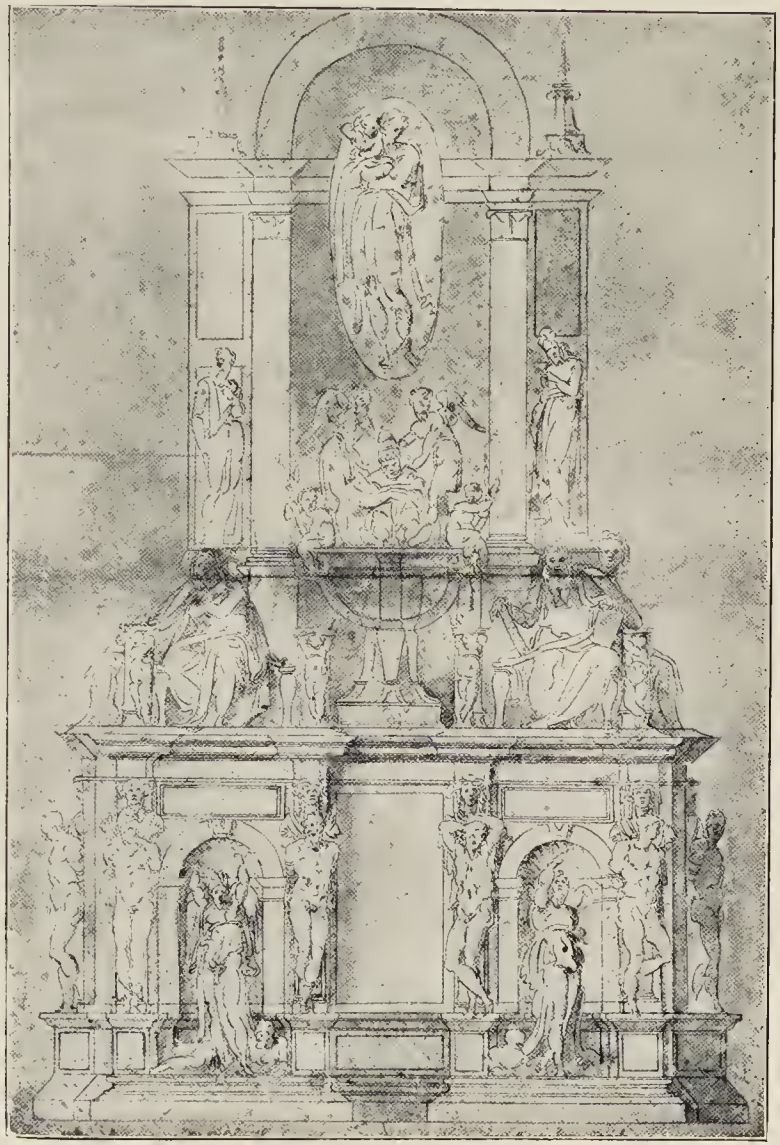
A. del Pollaiolo TOMB OF SIXTUS IV. *Museum Petrinum*



Ant. e Pietro del Pollaiolo TOMB OF INNOCENT VIII. *Basilica Vatic.*



Nic. della Guardia TOMB OF PIUS III. *Rome, S. Andrea della Valle*



Michelangelo SKETCH FOR THE TOMB OF JULIUS



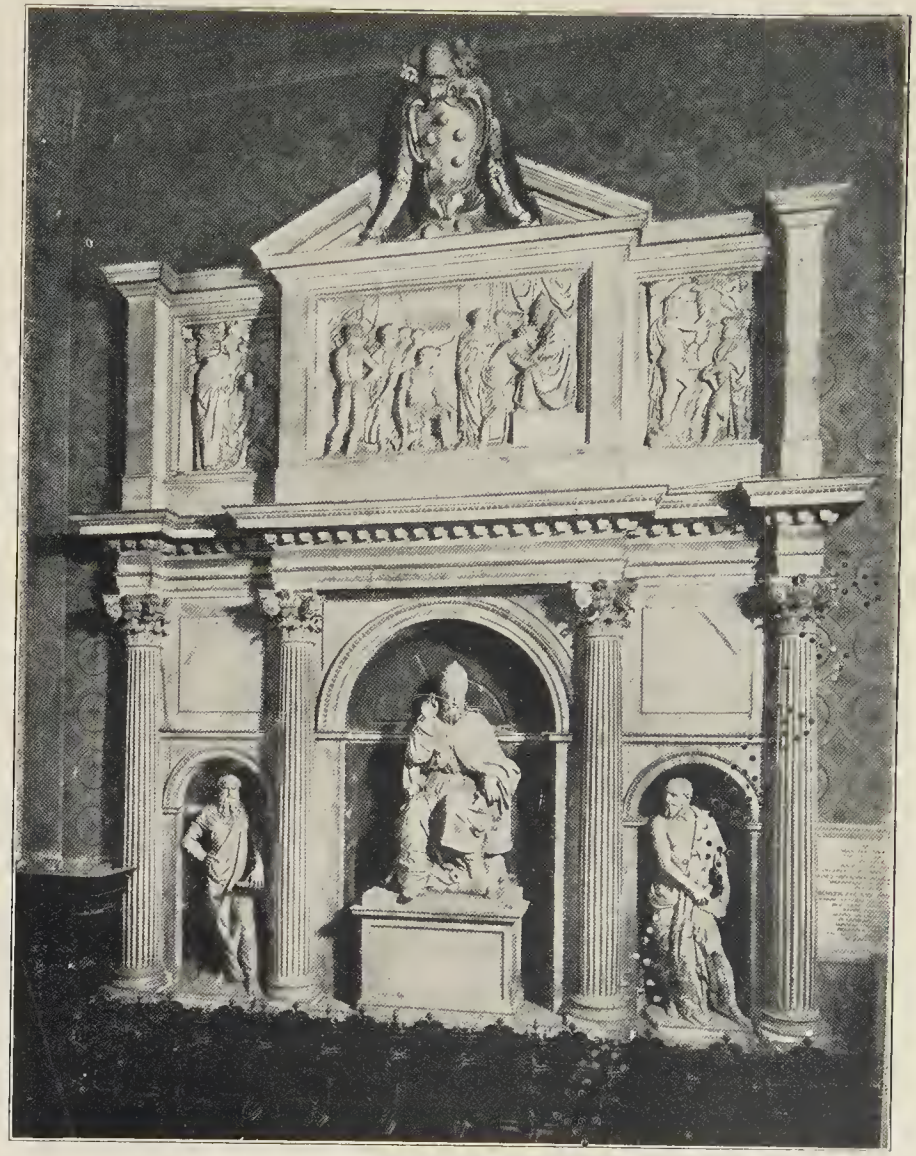
Michelangelo TOMB OF JULIUS II. *Rome, S. Pietro in Vincoli*



Peruzzi TOMB OF ADRIAN VI. *Rome, S. M. dell' Anima*



Baccio Pintelli TOMB OF LEO X. *Rome, S. M. sopra Minerva*



Baccio Pintelli TOMB OF CLEMENT VII. *Rome, S. M. sopra Minerva*



Pollaiolo TOMB OF SIXTUS IV. *Basilica Vatic.*



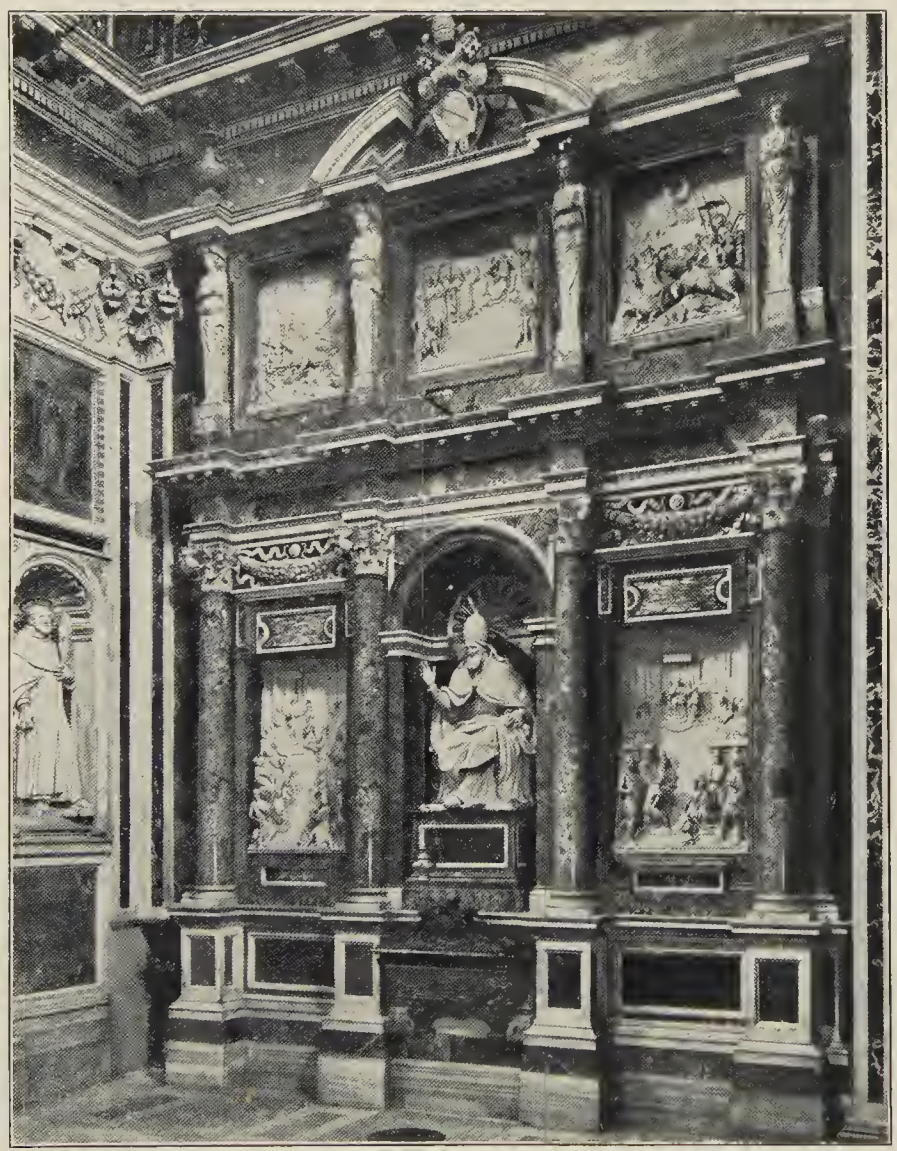
G. della Porta TOMB OF PAUL III. *Basilica Vatic.*



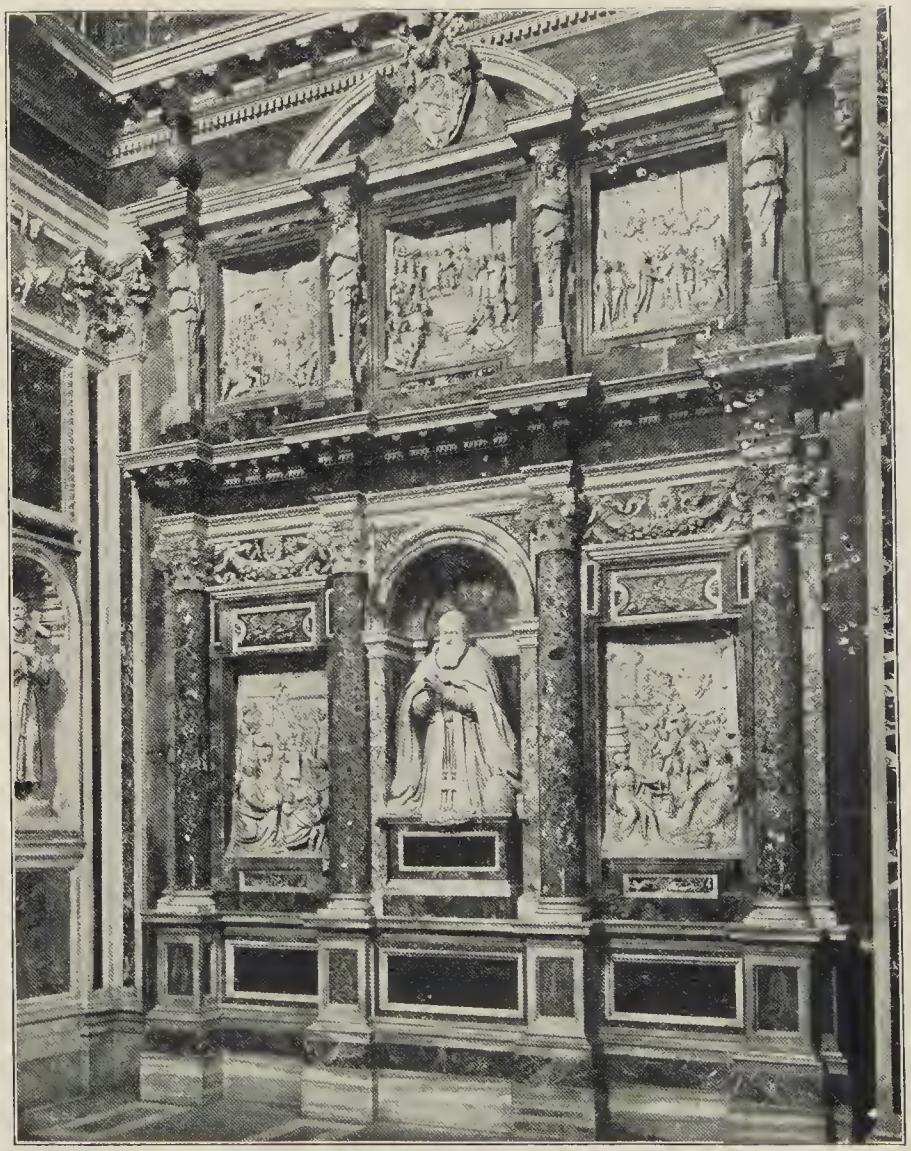
Pirro Ligorio TOMB OF PAUL IV. *S. M. sopra Minerva*



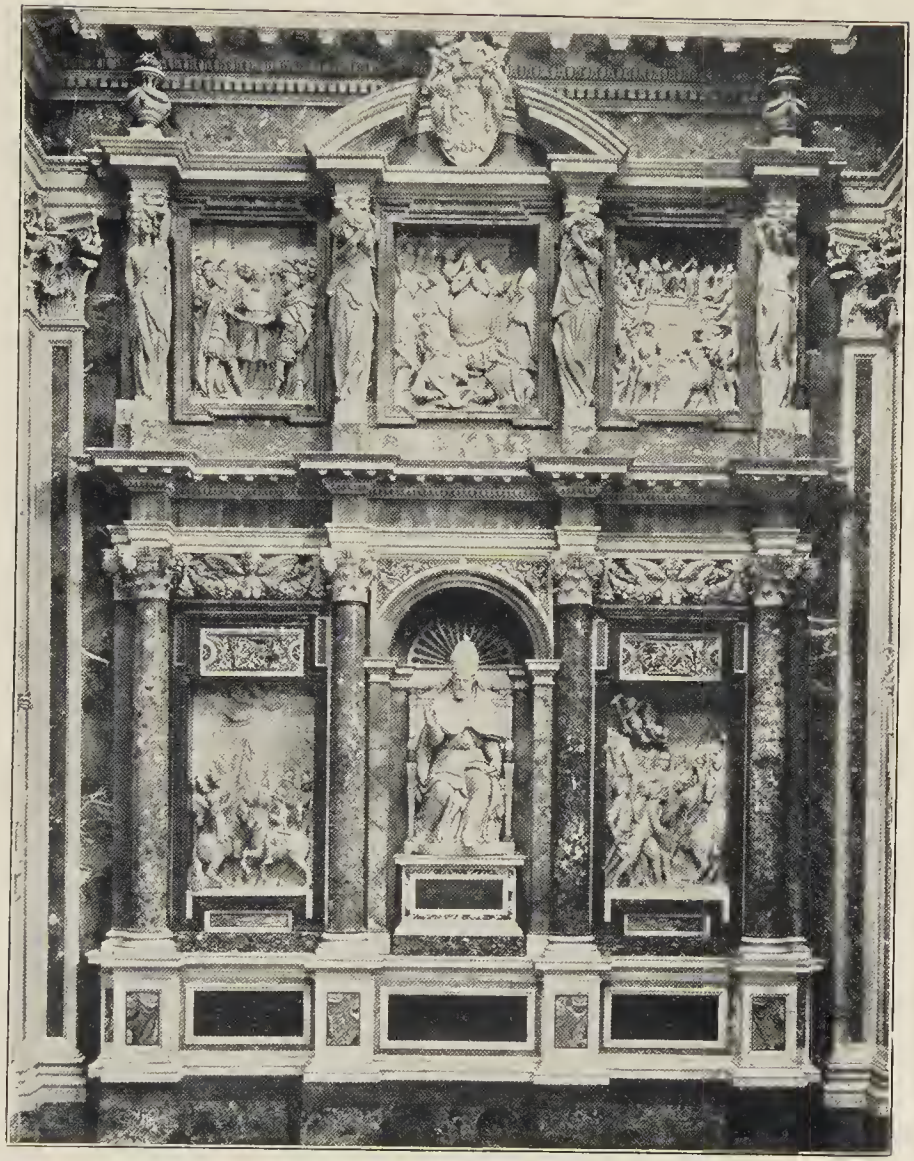
Ambr. Buonvicino TOMB OF URBAN VII. *S. M. sopra Minerva*



L. Sarzana & G. della Porta TOMB OF PIUS V. *S. Maria Maggiore*

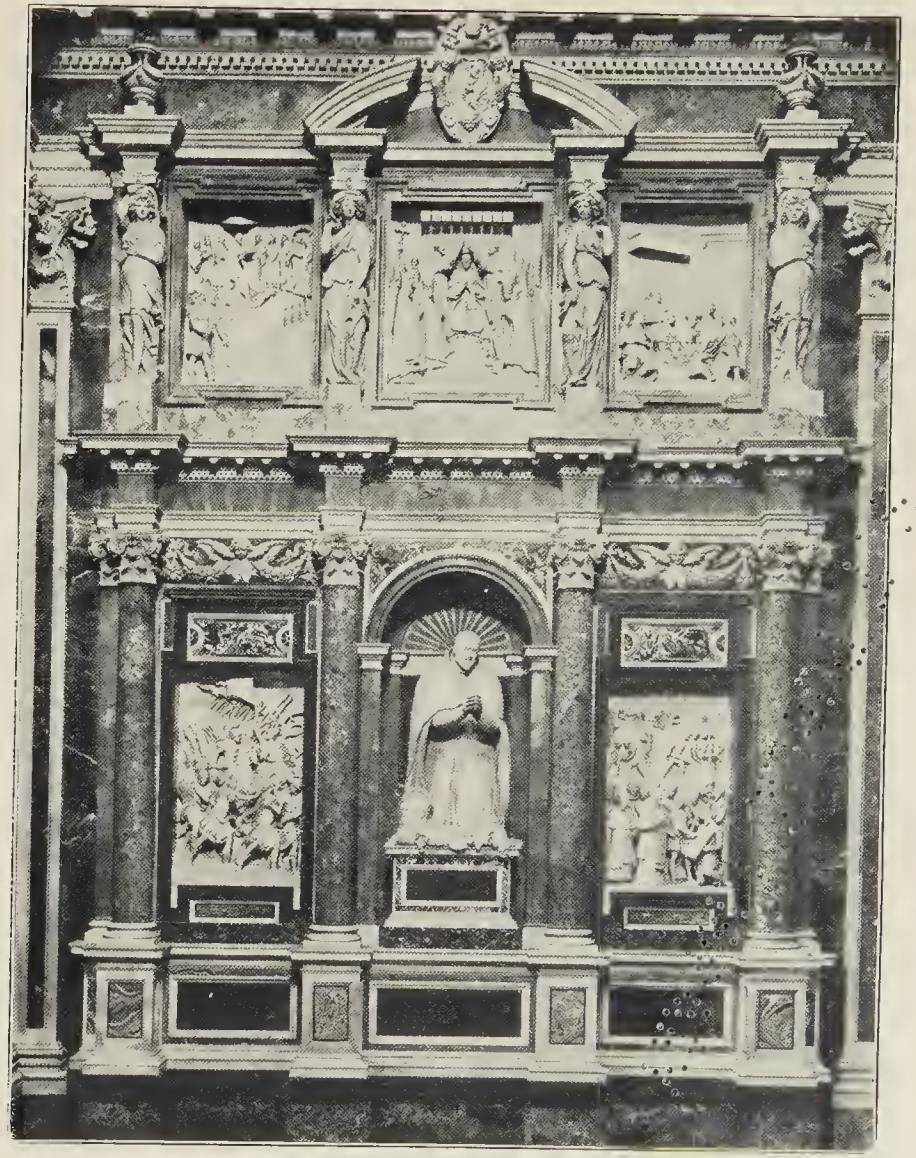


D. Fontana TOMB OF SIXTUS V. *S. Maria Maggiore*



Silla, Buonvicini & Rusconi — *S. Maria Maggiore*

TOMB OF CLEMENT VIII.



TOMB OF PAUL V. — *S. Maria Maggiore*



D. Fontana TOMB OF NICHOLAS IV. *S. Maria Maggiore*



Rainaldi TOMB OF CLEMENT IX. *S. Maria Maggiore*



TOMB OF GREGORY XIII. *Basilica Vatic.*



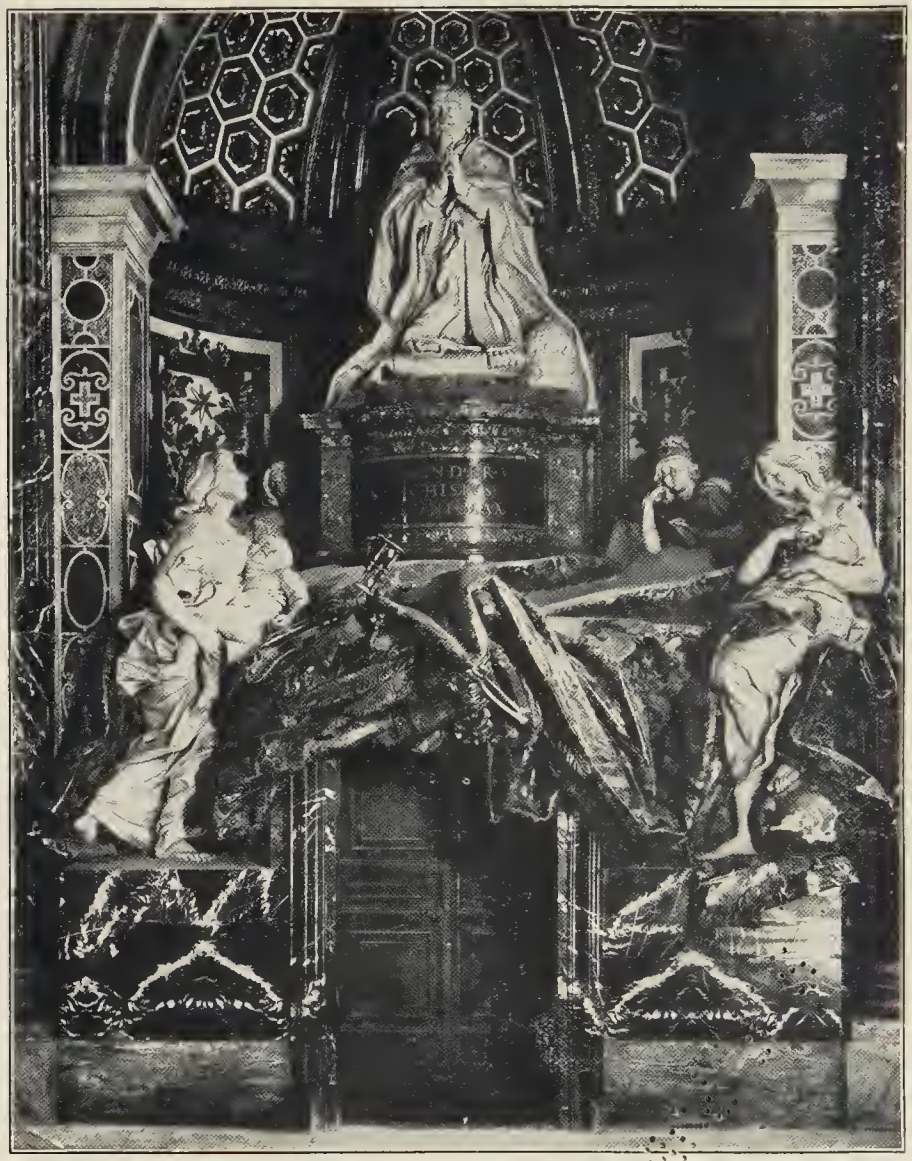
TOMB OF LEO XI. *Basilica Vatic.*



Le Gros TOMB OF GREGORY XV. *Rome, S. Ignazio*



Huguet del. SKETCH FOR TOMB OF URBAN VIII.



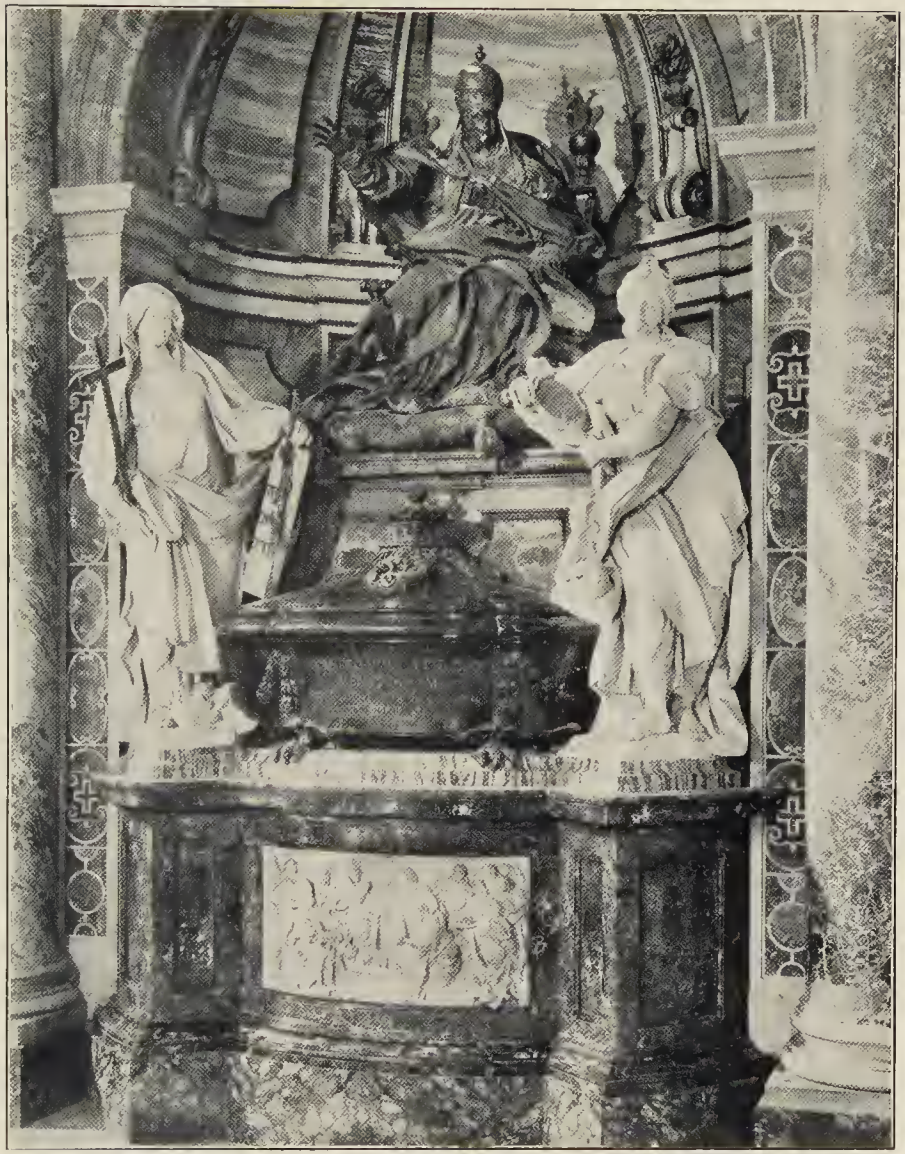
Bernini TOMB OF ALEXANDER VII. *Basilica Vatic.*



Mattia Rossi TOMB OF CLEMENT X. *Basilica Vatic.*



Maratta-Mounot TOMB OF INNOCENT XI. *Basilica Vatic.*



Arrigo di S. Martino TOMB OF ALEXANDER VIII. *Basilica Vatic.*



TOMB OF INNOCENT XII. *Basilica Vatic.*



Marchionni TOMB OF BENEDICT XIII. *S. Maria sopra Minerva*



TOMB OF BENEDICT XIV. *Basilica Vatic.*



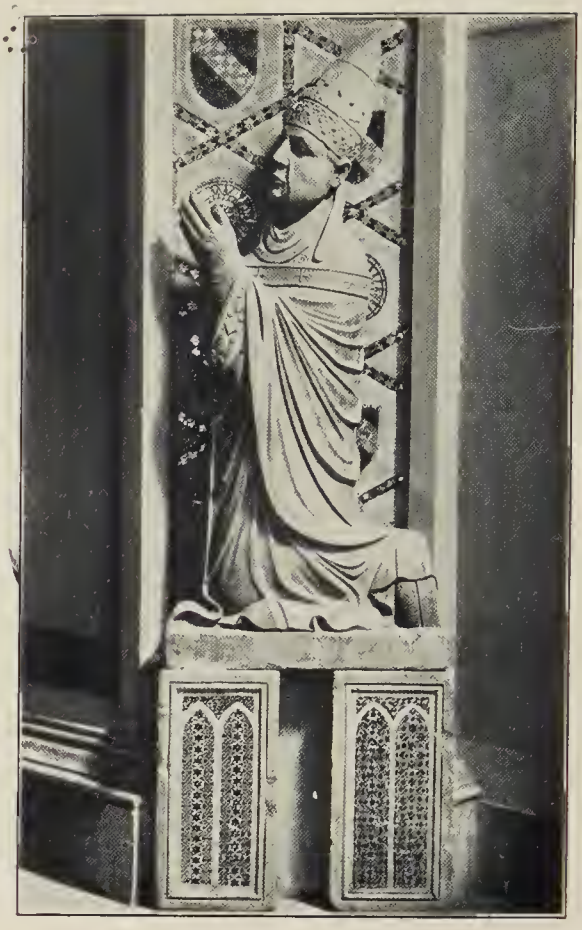
Canova — TOMB OF CLEMENT XIII. — *Basilica Vatic.*



Canova — TOMB OF CLEMENT XIV. — *SS. Dodici Apostoli*



Paul V.



Nicholas IV. (?)



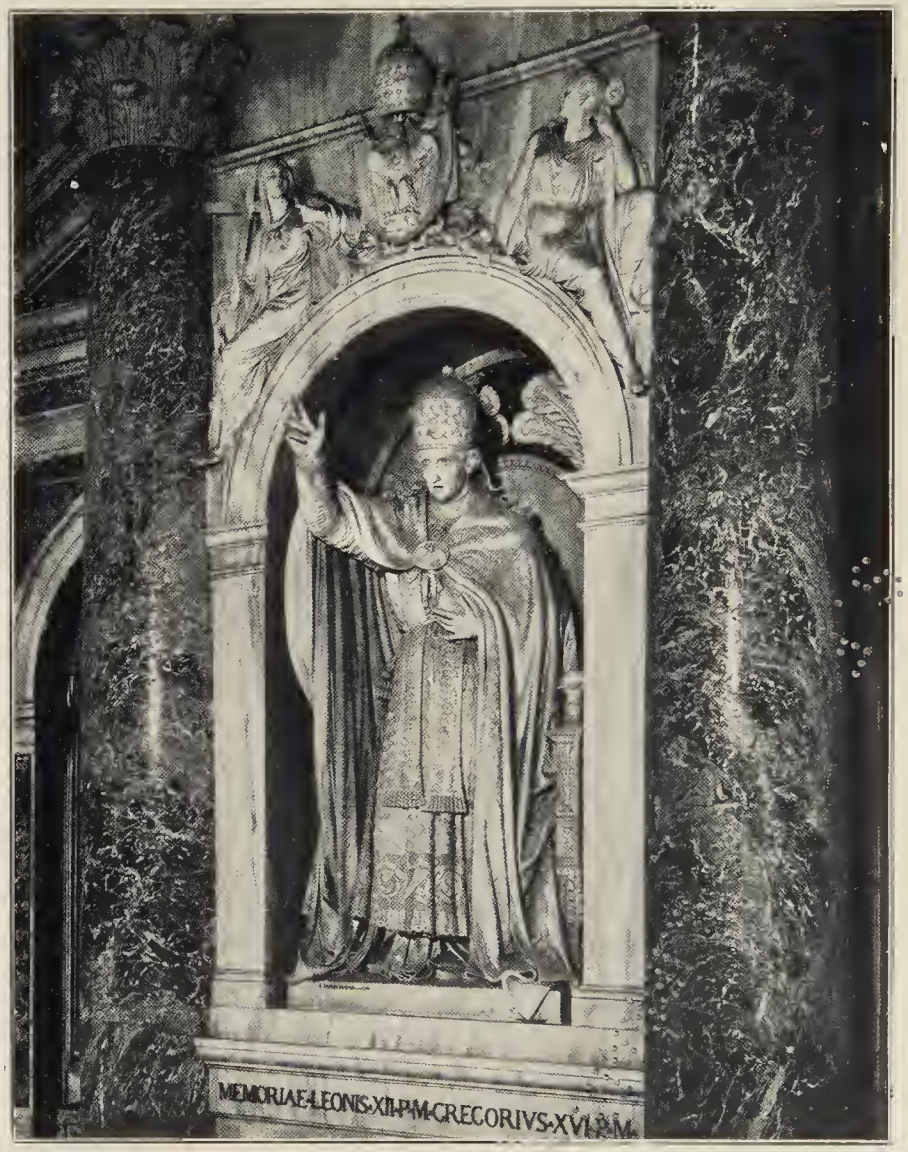
Pius VI.



Clement XIII.



Agostino Penna — Tomb of Pius VI. — *Basilica Vatic.*



Tomb of Leo XII. — *Basilica Vatic.*



Thorwaldsen — TOMB OF PIUS VII. — *Basilica Vatic.*



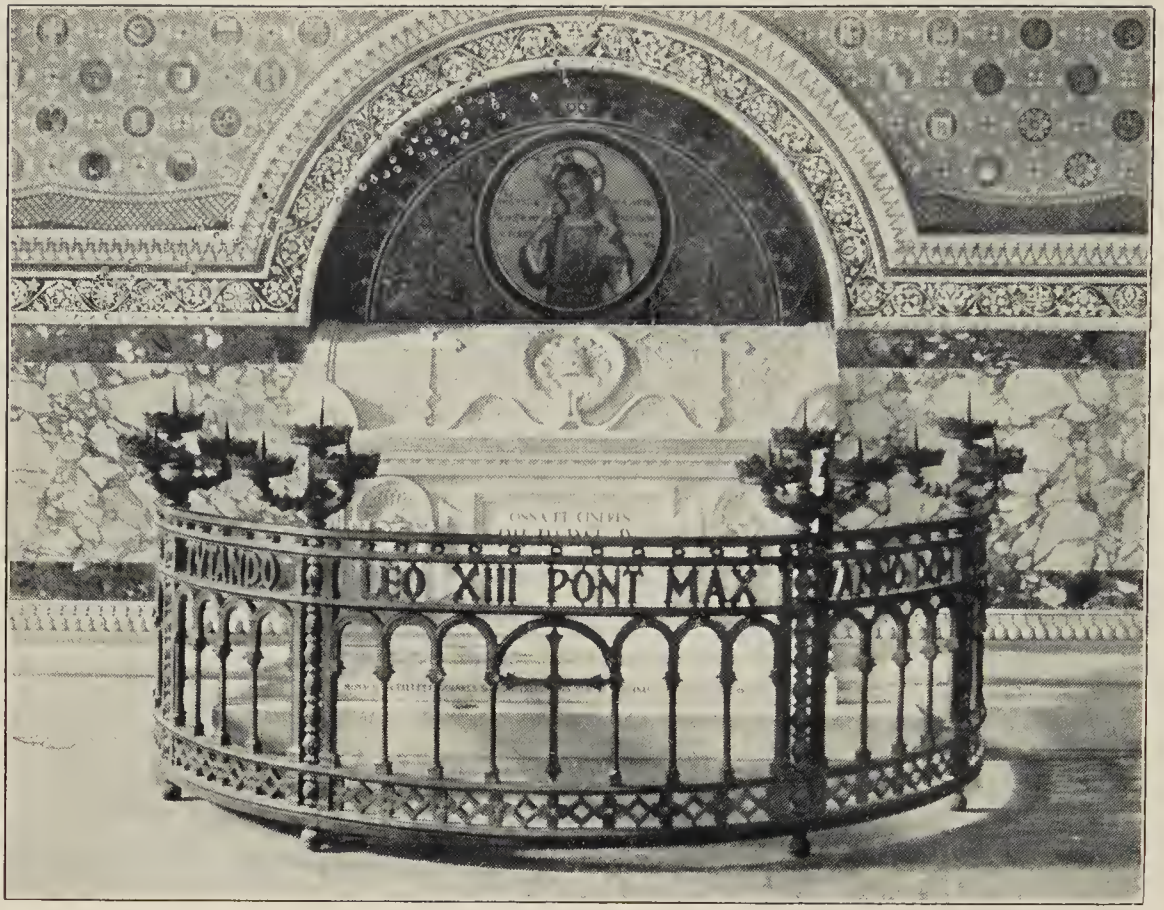
S. Amici — TOMB OF GREGORY XVI. — *Basilica Vatic.*



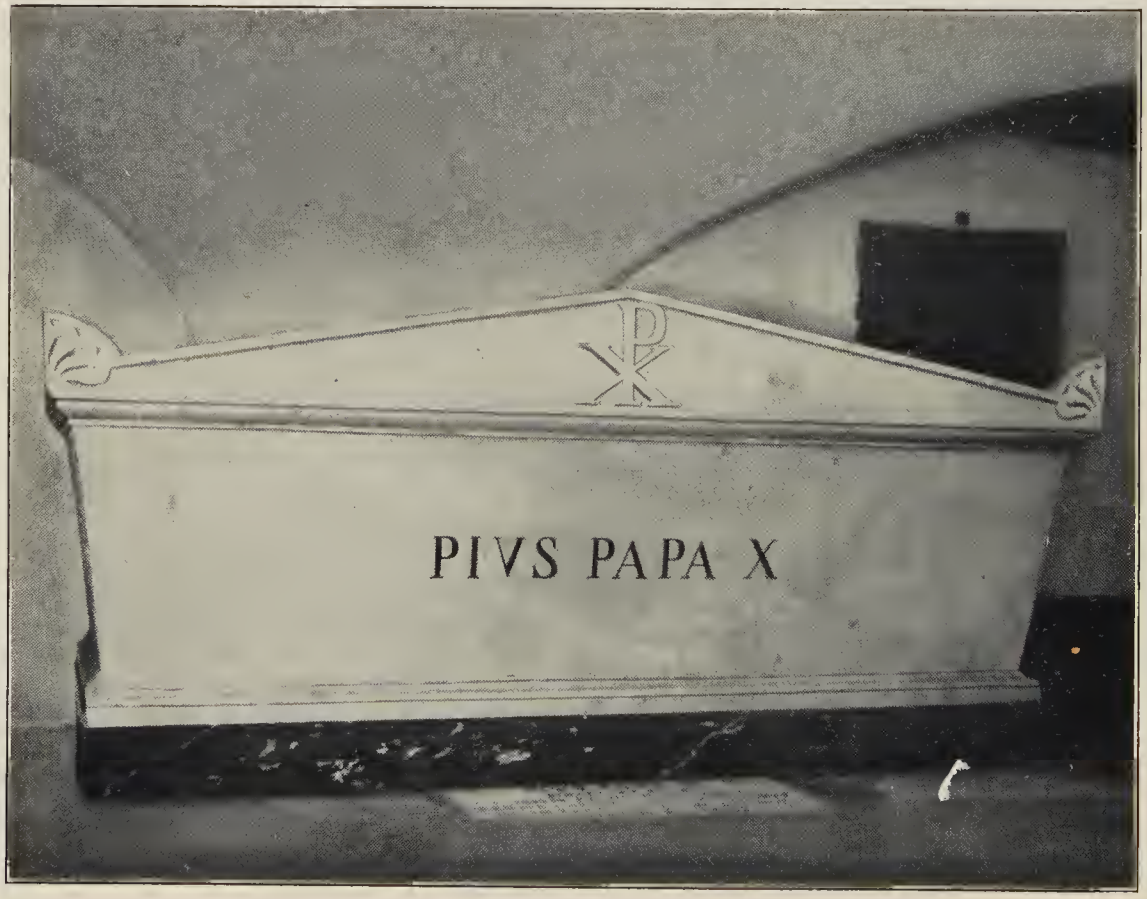
Tenerani TOMB OF PIUS VIII. *Basilica Vatic.*



TOMB OF INNOCENT III. *Basilica Lateran*



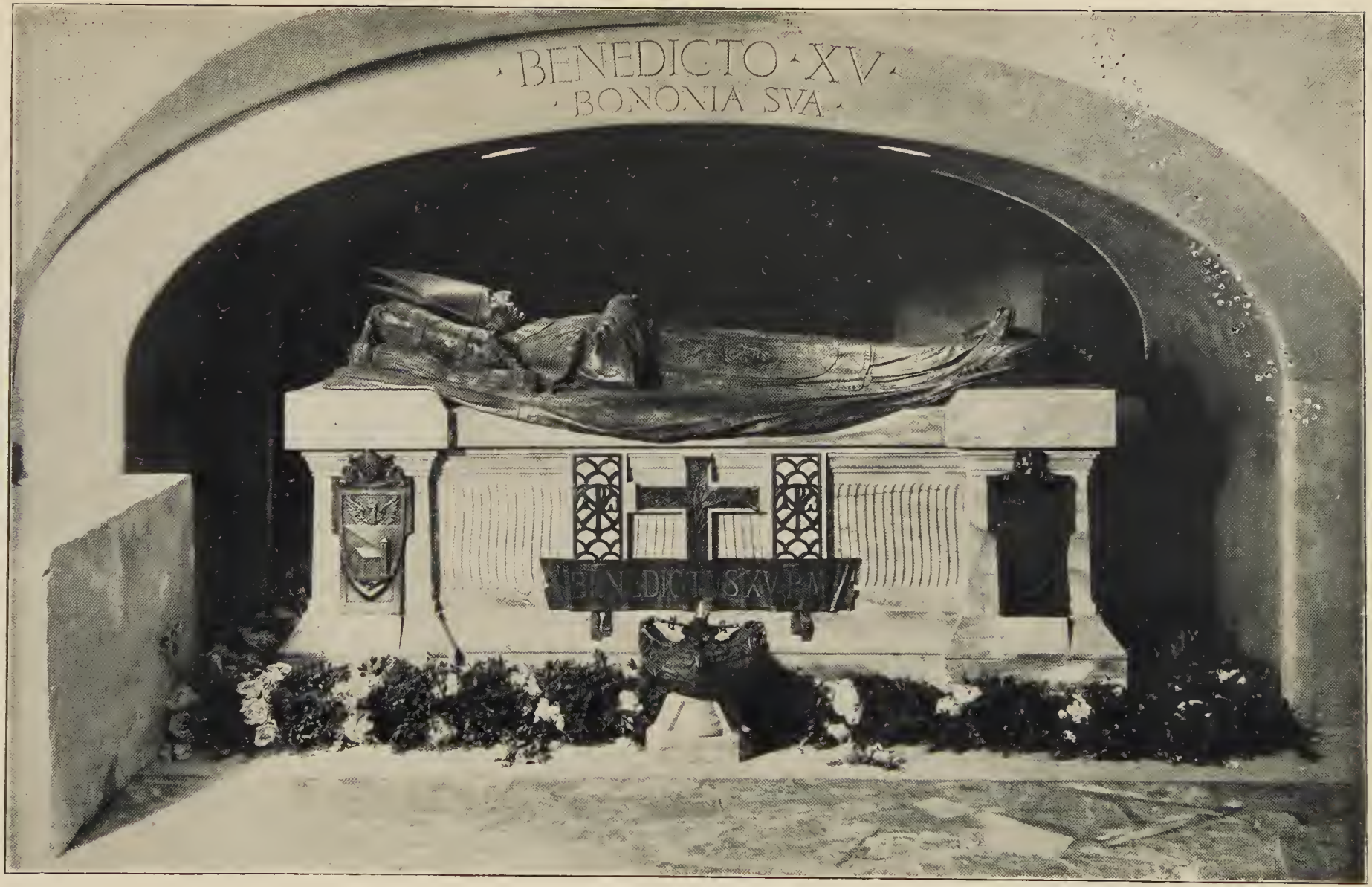
Tomb of Pius IX. *Rome, S. Lorenzo fuori le mura*



Tomb of Pius X. *Vatican Grottos*



Tadolini TOMB OF LEO XIII. *Basilica Lateran*



Tomb of Benedict XV.

Vatican Grottos